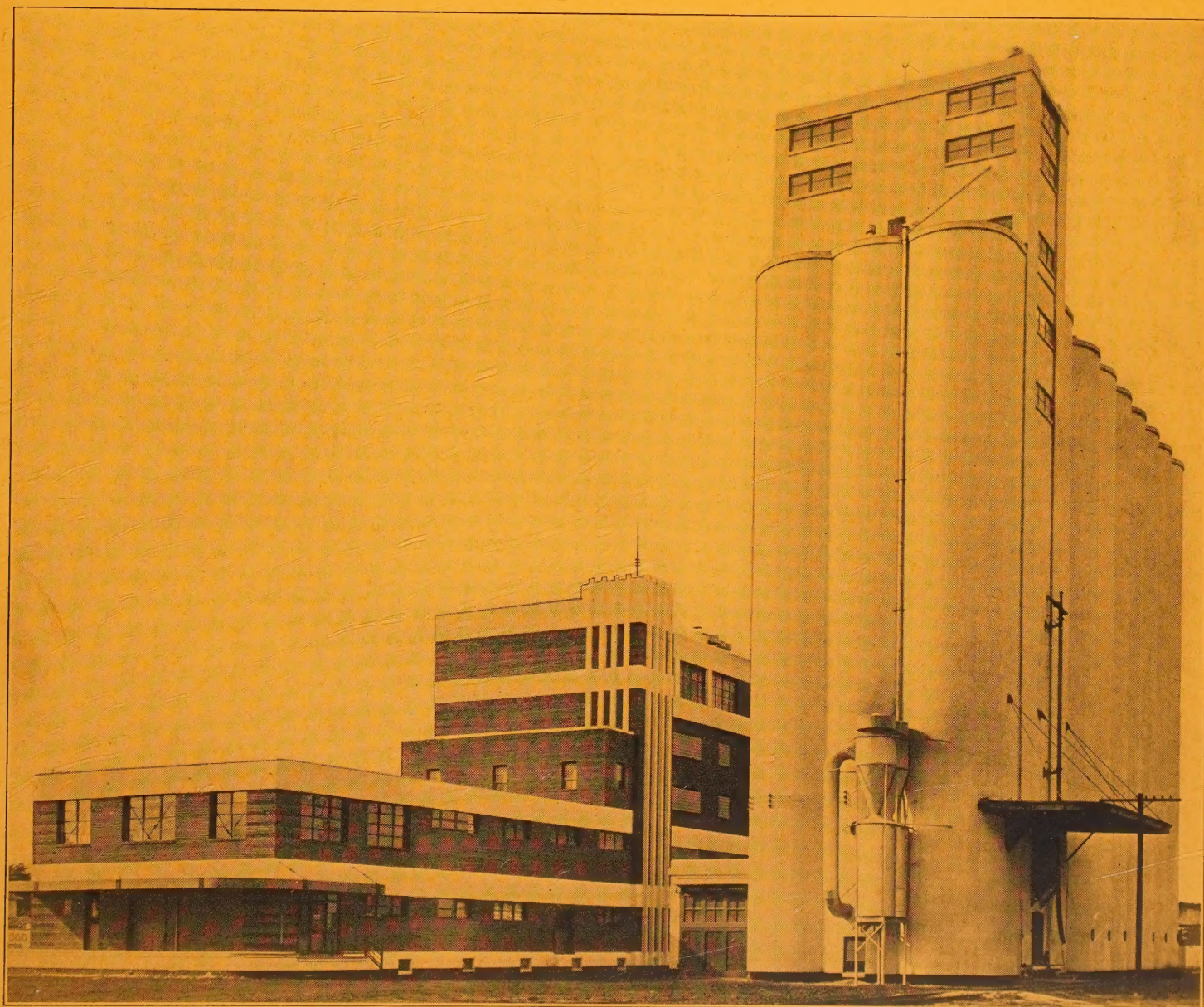


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[For description see pages 468-469]



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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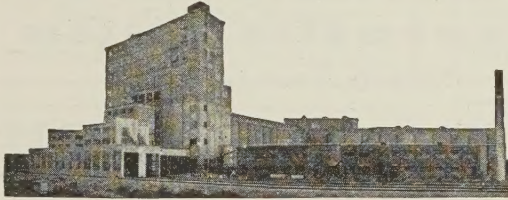
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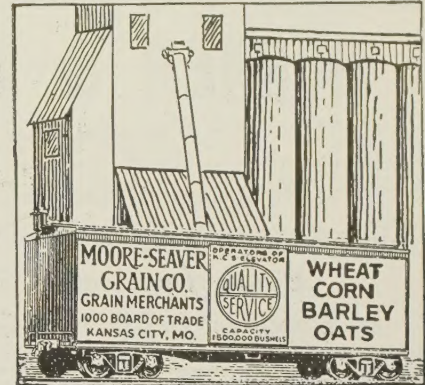
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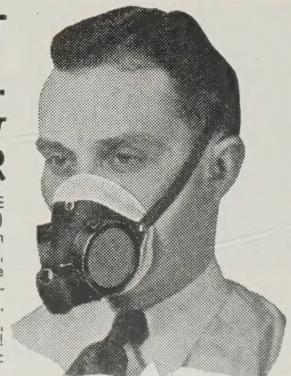
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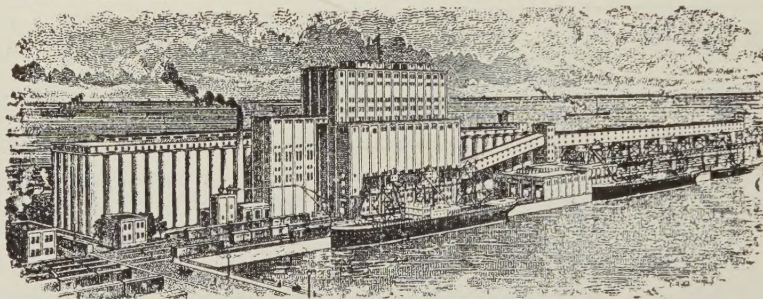
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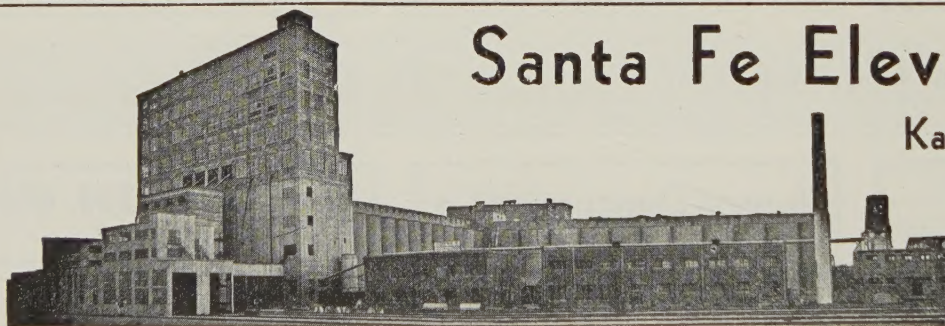
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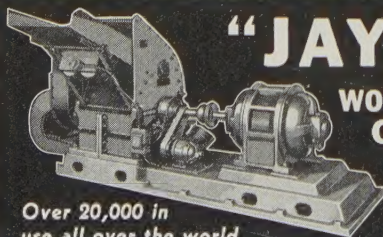
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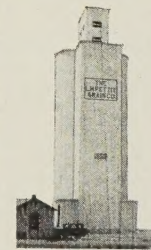
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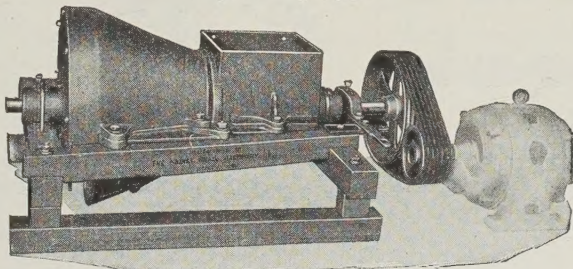
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Be prepared to do a bigger and better shelling  
business. These shellers cost so little and do so much  
you can't afford to be without one.

Send for descriptive literature.

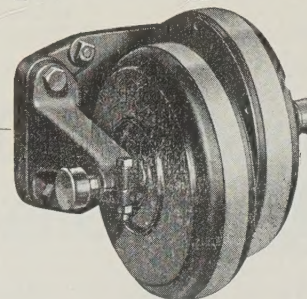
**The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.**  
Sidney, Ohio

Complete Equipment for Grain Elevators  
and Feed Mills



## 'Super-agitation'

—patented—



—eccentricless—

## “magically”

increases capacity 15 to 25%

by energizing screens to a vastly greater intensity of cleaning activity than any "eccentric" can produce and, also, providing an unchanging standard of finer, less wasteful separations. Power reduced one half. Upkeep shrinks to nothing as this "Eccentricless" Drive is frictionless, therefore wearless. Over 3,000 users have quit "eccentrics"—they are receiving more, better and cheaper cleaning.

S. HOWES CO., Silver Creek, N. Y.



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**ILLINOIS**—14,000 bus. elevator for rent, east central part of state; good territory, good crops. J. Kemp Carson, Clarence, Ill.

**IND.**—14,000 bu. cribbed, on C&O R.R.; shipped 50M corn, 30M wheat last 12 months; good side lines; owners have other interests. Address 76Y5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**ILLINOIS**—Elevator and coal business for sale; a good going business; owner wishes to retire on account of ill health. Hyland Brothers, Cherry Valley, Ill.

**NO. CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—80,000 bus. cribbed elevator for sale; electric power; building and machinery in good condition; good grain territory. Address 76X5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chgo.

**MINNESOTA**—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment, Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price. Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

**SOUTHWESTERN OHIO.**—Administrator's sale of grain elevator, about 15,000 bushel capacity, with fine coal business and general store. Sale, Wednesday, December 30, 1936, at two o'clock P. M., on premises 2½ miles northwest of Arcanum, Darke County, Ohio. Appraised at \$7,000.00, can sell for two-thirds. Terms 5% cash. Balance in 90 days. Splendid location, railroad facilities, rich farming district. For further information address, Merle Snell, R. R. No. 2, Tipton, Ohio.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**WANTED**—Central or North Central Illinois elevator; with or without side lines. Give full description and price. Address 76R6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### FOUND IN INDIANAPOLIS

in corn bin at the Cleveland Grain Co. elevator, a Masonic emblem. Anyone describing this can get it by addressing O. P. Larimore, % Cleveland Grain Co., 606 Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Ind.

## HELP WANTED

**WANTED**—Salesmen to handle best line of farm salt to elevators and stores on commission basis. For particulars, write Box 328, Saginaw, Mich.

**WANTED**—Machinery salesmen, familiar with the grain and seed industries; to sell new type seed recleaning machinery. Good commission and exclusive territories to competent men. 76Q12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## SITUATION WANTED

**POSITION WANTED** as manager, several years' experience; am now employed, desire change; references. Write 76Y6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED** elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**ELEVATOR AND FEED PLANT FOR SALE**  
Cleveland, Ohio, on NYC R. R., modern concrete house; complete mixing and grinding equipment; a bargain.

Grain Storage, Inc.  
2520 Market Avenue Cleveland, Ohio

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



True Christmas Cheer...

Help to Make Others Healthy



The National, State and Local Tuberculosis Associations of the United States

## A Christmas Present for Your Business

that will assist it to avoid the snares and pitfalls of new trade highways. Send it the convictions, suggestions and experiences of your brother grain dealers twice each month by subscribing to

**Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated**  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

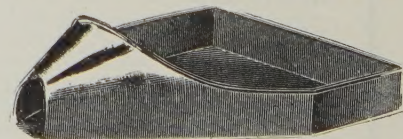
Gentlemen:—In order that I may profit by the experience of others in the grain trade, please send me the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars to pay for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bus. State.....

## SAMPLE PANS



Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00; Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65, at Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
Consolidated  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



## MACHINES FOR SALE

**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 76D6 Grain & Feed Jnrls., Chicago.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 76D7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Practically new elevator belt, 90 feet long, 11 inches wide, with cups. H. H. Haines, Charles City, Iowa.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 76D5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FEED MIXER**—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 76D8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Second hand feed and elevator machinery; Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Meters; Bolinder Diesel Engines. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

**VERTICAL MIXER** bargains. priced delivered; also re-built motor bargains, guaranteed same as new. Address Midwest, 728 E. Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

**TRUCK LIFT**—We are installing electricity, and have for sale an overhead truck lift, operates from line shaft. Serves any number of dumps. Ball bearing reduction unit makes it positive, safe and rapid. T. E. Hamman & Co., Arcola, Ill.

## ANDERSON'S SUPERIOR FEED MIXERS

New and used, above and below floor hoppers, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 pound sizes. Best Hog Feeders made, three sizes. Buy direct from factory. Write for circulars and prices. Anderson Manufacturing Co., Paris, Ill.

## FOR SALE—CHEAP

1—50 h.p. steam engine  
1—50 h.p. brick set boiler  
In splendid condition. Must move promptly.  
Also: 1—22" Robinson belt driven attrition mill.  
Goodrich Bros. Co.,  
Winchester, Ind.

## FOR SALE

30 hp Papec Mill complete with motor  
No. 4 Monitor Receiving Separator  
No. 122 Standard Seed Cleaner  
50 hp Type Y, F-M Engine  
26" Bauer Attrition mill with 2, 25 hp motors  
½ ton Vertical Feed Mixer  
½ ton Horizontal Feed Mixer  
Send for complete list of rebuilt machinery.  
Sidney Grain Machinery Co.  
Sidney, Ohio

## Your RADIO MARKET Record

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of market quotations for ready reference.

This form provides convenient spaces for hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. A week on a sheet, and a year's supply of sheets in a book.

Order Form CND 97-5.  
Price, \$1, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 lb.

Grain & Feed Journals  
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## MACHINES WANTED

**WANTED**—Corn sheller, suitably equipped for mounting on truck or already mounted for shelling and loading directly into cars. Also want an ear corn drag and equipment suitable for direct loading of other grains. Give full particulars. Address 76Y3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

## MOTORS—GENERATORS

## SAVE ON MOTORS AND GENERATORS

Write for new Free Catalog of guaranteed rebuilt Motors, Generators, Pumps, Compressors, etc. We Save you Half. Your Idle equipment taken in trade. Specials in totally enclosed motors, as well as other Bargains.  
Chicago Electric Co., 1331 W. 22d St., Chicago.

## ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.  
V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

## SCALES FOR SALE

**SELL YOUR SECOND HAND** Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

## RAT EXTERMINATOR

**RAT LUNCHES**—Kills rats and mice without poison. Ready to use. Just lay them out. Endorsed by agricultural authorities. \$1 large package—\$3.50 a carton prepaid. Salesmen-Distributors wanted. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Ia.

**STOP! READ! THINK!** One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

## SEEDS FOR SALE

**SEED OATS** that grow and win favor with those who plant them. Rice Grain Co., Metamora, Ohio.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

## Cipher Codes

**Universal Grain Code:** Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

**Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code:** Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

**Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades,** 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages. 4¼x6¾ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

**Millers Telegraphic Cipher:** (1936) For the flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages, 3½x6½ inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$2.00.

**Cross Telegraphic Cipher:** 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5¼ inches. Cloth \$4.00.

**A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Supp.:** Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

**Bentley's Complete Phrase Code:** Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

**Peerless Grain Code** for international grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

**Baltimore Export Cable Code:** Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

**Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision):** Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
Consolidated  
332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

# Improved Grain Tickets

Owner

Hauler

Grain	Grade	Dockage	%

Gross

Tare

Net

Total Dockage

Net Pounds

Bushels

Price Amount \$

Storage Ticket No.

Check No.

Station

No. 19

Weigher

Name of Firm or Buyer

(Illustration is one-half size of original ticket.)

Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6¾ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x12 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon.

**Duplicating.** Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

**Triplating** is the same as 19GT Duplicating. In addition, sheets of strong white tissue are bound in between the original tickets and the duplicates so as to facilitate making three copies with one writing. Five sheets of dual-faced No. 1 carbon, 375 leaves. Weight, 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.65, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

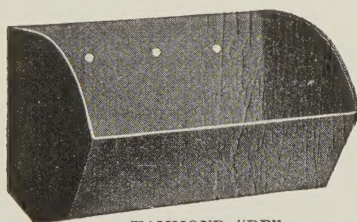


LONGER LIFE AND SERVICE  
 • LOWER MAINTENANCE  
 LESS BELT WEAR

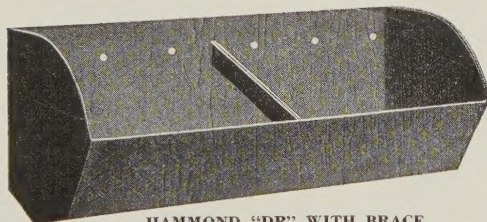
# Costs Less

... IN THE LONG RUN

## HAMMOND Buckets



HAMMOND "DP"



HAMMOND "DP" WITH BRACE

This type of Bucket, long favored by many grain elevator superintendents now improved and designed to reduce weight—increase efficiency—save belts—and lower costs of maintenance and replacement. Users report substantial savings in belt wear by preventing premature break-downs. The logical Bucket when replacements are necessary. Our Bucket department is equipped to furnish a complete range of sizes in both the Hammond D.P. and Hammond O.K. types.

- No change in dimensions
- Greater strength and longer service
- One-piece sturdy construction
- Heavier gauge Steel to resist wear
- Perfectly smooth inside and out
- No bands to interfere with pick-up or discharge
- Lighter weight—less belt wear

## CALUMET Bolts

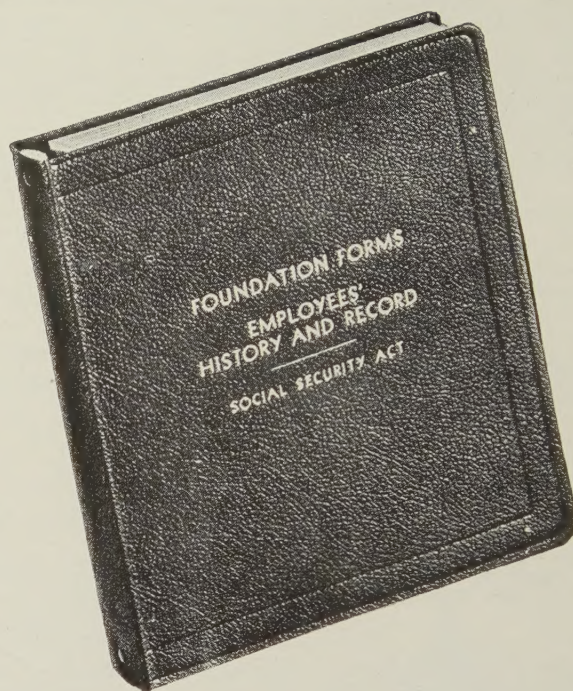
- Distributes bucket weight over larger area of belt
- Large head prevents pulling through belt
- Conical point pierces through belt
- Punching unnecessary—no weakening of belt
- Avoids cutting, fraying, or ravelling of belt fabric
- Saves belt—reduces break downs and maintenance
- Sizes in stock all 1/4-inch diameter



The ideal bolt for bucket elevator installations where loading factors are heavy and belts prematurely wear out. Effects substantial savings in maintenance costs, as it eliminates punching holes in belt—the real cause of belt deterioration and breakdowns.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND NAME OF YOUR DEALER

**Screw Conveyor Corporation**  
 702 HOFFMAN ST. HAMMOND, IND.  
 SCREW CONVEYORS CALUMET PRODUCTS ELEVATOR BUCKETS



## Payroll Taxes

Beginning Jan. 1, 1937, you must keep records, make out returns, pay taxes for the new Old Age Pension Plan, established by the U. S. Government. You must act as the government collecting agent, withholding the tax due from your employees. If you have only one person, up to eight, you are obliged to keep these records.

This new procedure will not be a great task if you use the Foundation System, which takes you along step by step. It contains a set of instructions for you to fit your particular type of business. These instructions are so complete you cannot go wrong. By using this system you avoid the heavy penalties for failure to keep records and pay the taxes. Over one million copies sold.

This is the ONLY service designed to fit your particular business. The service consists of two books: (1) A loose-leaf binder containing 50 forms sufficient for one to 20 employees for one year. (2) A special instruction book to fit your particular business, completely worked out for 59 different types of business.

When ordering do not fail to state the type of business in which you are engaged. Order Foundation System, price \$4.00, plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Illinois



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 9, 1936

THE GRAIN grading school proved to be such an attractive feature of the National Ass'n's Milwaukee convention that the Federal Supervisors will arrange a more extensive program for the Dallas convention next October with the hope of familiarizing more shippers with the technique of classifying grain into grades and estimating more accurately the value of their purchases.

A PYROMANIAC parolled after spending several years in prison has again set fire to the property of a milling firm at Collins, N. Y., and caused a complete destruction of the mill. A soft hearted judge turned the boy loose on the community after he had confessed to starting destructive fires so the property owners must pay the bill through increased premiums for fire insurance. When property owners come to a clearer understanding of just how the activities of arson addicts affect their cost of fire insurance fewer incarcerated incendiaries will be given their liberty.

CROP REPORTS IN greater number from every grain growing district would be welcomed by all Journal readers. Let us hear from you.

THE SHIPMENT of oats from Minneapolis to country points clearly indicates that U. S. farmers are producing entirely too many, and the price is so high the busy bureaucrats must soon devise some plausible excuse for regulating the production.

TWO MORE INCENDIARY fires reported in this number also tell of confessions by individuals who started the fire. The permanent confinement of more of these pyromaniacs will help to reduce the number of elevator fires as well as the cost of fire insurance.

OF THE MANY accidents reported in this number to grain dealers, two were killed at railroad crossings. A third slipped off the loading platform and the fourth was nearly suffocated by a flood of oats which enveloped him. Some will profit by the disastrous experiences of these unfortunates; others will never exercise caution.

HERE'S A NEW hazard for country grain elevator men. A farmer bought a new automobile and nearly wrecked the office of the Hill Grain Co., Derby, Ohio. While the grain men generally are always glad to welcome farmers into their private offices, they much prefer customers would use the door provided for the general public.

THE CAUSE of the farm agitator must be weak when he uses the net income of the farmers to compare with the gross income of the manufacturers to prove the farmers are not getting their share of the national income. It grieves these scheming agitators to learn that the farmers get more out of their farms than the agitators.

THE INSTALLATION OF larger and faster elevator legs in country elevators proves conclusively that operators have grown tired of working long hours in order to empty the receiving sink or load a car. A 1,000 bushel leg is just one step ahead of the old time scoop shovel loader. Discard it, install a large leg and devote your time to business building. The cost of operating and maintaining a 2,500 bus. leg is little more than for a 1,000 bus. leg.

SOYBEANS are gaining more recognition in the markets, five terminals having inaugurated daily official reports of receipts and shipments the same as for other grains. It must be pleasing to producers to note that since the futures market was started the price has advanced from \$1.20 to \$1.40 per bushel, and at a time when the crop was being harvested. In fact, the price of beans is so high the processors threaten to import beans from China.

INTERIOR shippers in the Pacific Northwest should consider the possibilities of being involved by the contemplated action of the maritime strikers to declare grain loaded in sacks contraband when the car was loaded by non-union labor, or the sacks were made in a non-union factory. The autocrats seem to think they are in the saddle.

OPEN HOUSE RECEPTIONS by elevator operators are proving such attractive events the wonder is all grain dealers do not celebrate occasionally just to enlighten their friend and patrons as to all their various sidelines in which they are prepared to serve customers. A movie, a buffet lunch and a little entertainment will hold a large crowd for the sales talks.

SOME GRAIN ELEVATOR owners have learned that no structure is stronger than its own foundation and many of the old-time foundations have been so weakened by burrowing rodents that they are being replaced by heavy reinforced concrete foundations which give relief from the burrowing pests and insure the superstructure against an unexpected collapse.

THE WHEAT marketing methods of the Western Canada Pools cost the wheat grower, the banks and the governments many millions, but that does not deter the pool promoters from organizing a life insurance company—"The Biggest on Earth and Exclusively for Farmers." These brazen agitators will next promote "An Air Line Especially for Farmers" and run express trains straight to hell.

THE WINNING of the Grand Championship for the best wheat for the fifth time and for oats for the third time by an Alberta farmer who exhibited samples at the International Grain and Hay Show proves again that the careful selection and preparation of seed and the intelligent cultivation of the fields can always be depended upon to bring pleasing results.

JUDGING FROM MANY installations of feed mixers reported in this number, feed grinders are finding this service in ever increasing demand, so all are preparing to help their patrons to perfect mixtures of any formula desired. Those who install the latest and best equipment owe it to themselves to advise their patrons of their improved facilities and the better mixtures they are prepared to turn out.

PRICE-FIXING has been approved in the decision of the Supreme Court given Dec. 7 upholding the Illinois and California fair trade practice laws, as to goods covered by brand or trade-mark in the hands of resellers; and grain dealers selling side lines must govern themselves accordingly. To cut the price of a trade-marked article it will be necessary to empty the branded container into another receptacle.



## The Feed Makers' Opportunity

Enlarging of the International Live Stock Exposition, annually held in the International Amphitheater at Chicago, has received extra impetus during the last few years. To diversify its interests in line with the diverse interests of the farming population the show has been extended beyond the showing of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep to include a meat show, a 4-H Club Congress, a grain and seed show, a draft horse show, and, this year, a wool show.

Perhaps, some day, the feed manufacturing industry will seize the opportunity to exhibit animal feeds at this great Exposition, as it already is making extensive exhibits at the poultry and pet shows.

## A Perpetual Fire Brand

One of the most encouraging signs of the time is the rapid disposal of the old-time spark catching wood shingle roof. In its time this fire-promoting hazard has burned more country elevators than any other known hazard.

It is perfectly natural that many of the mutual fire insurance companies specializing in insurance of country elevators have long refused to issue policies on elevators covered with this fire promoting hazard.

Not only does iron cladding the elevator protect it from locomotive sparks and exposure hazards, but it earns such a pleasing credit on fire insurance premiums that elevator owners cannot afford to tolerate any but iron roofing and siding. In most cases the credit will more than pay for the iron cladding in a few years, so unless courting destruction, no elevator owner will consider the covering of a modern elevator with wood shingles.

## Argentina Takes a Forward Step

Abolition of guaranteed minimum prices for wheat and flaxseed by the Argentine government reflects a belief that the private grain trade is fully capable of maintaining the market at a fair price.

In taking this action the South American republic had the example of Canada, which took similar action on its wheat guaranty when the price level was such as to require considerable courage to abandon control.

In operation the effect of a price arbitrarily fixed is to furnish a mark at which to shoot. Buyers who might lay in supplies feel that a price slightly above that fixed is sufficient to bid, and remain out of the market above that level; and the market stagnates to the disadvantage of producers. Retirement of government from the market invites the free play of competition and consequent higher prices. That has been the experience of Canada since the guaranty was set so low as to be inoperative.

## Agriculture Buro Helps Bulls

After the price of wheat had steadily advanced for 30 days some 10 cents per bushel the professional bull speculators had some high-priced wheat to unload early this month and are pleased at the assistance given them by the Buro of Agricultural Economics in its official declaration that "Wheat prices are expected to remain at high levels throughout the winter months," mentioning that the Western wheat belt is urgently in need of moisture, to support its price forecast.

Of course, the future price of wheat, as always, depends upon future conditions, and no one believes the Buro has advance information on the amount of snow and rain that will fall during the winter and spring, so its forecast will be accepted for what it is worth by men experienced in the trade, especially since the winter wheat acreage seeded is the largest on record.

When the government put out its bull price forecast Dec. 1 the open interest in wheat futures was 99,525,000, while on Dec. 3 it was 93,781,000 bus. In other words, the holders of over 5,000,000 bus. of wheat futures sold out immediately after the government announcement.

Nevertheless the efforts of the Buro are commendable, and it is hoped it will continue to render valuable assistance in the future by putting out bull forecasts after every considerable rise in prices.

## Decision on Commodity Exchange Act

The refusal by the Supreme Court Dec. 7 to entertain an appeal in the two suits against the enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act does not mean that the Court approves the Act.

The Court does not see any reason to interfere with the orderly procedure of the circuit court to which the two suits now will be appealed, there being in the view of the Court no pressing need to expedite the final decision.

In these two suits as in others attacking the laws regulating the exchanges the difficulty has been that the petitioners were plaintiffs instead of defendants. They could hardly show that they were suffering any substantial financial loss thru enforcement of the law, and they were not sitting in jail.

In the two or three cases where the government sought to establish criminal liability for violation of the Grain Futures Act, now the Commodity Exchange Act, the prosecution has fallen down because the courts carefully consider the defenses before subjecting an individual to fine or imprisonment.

It seems that no attack on the Commodity Exchange Act can be successful until some self-sacrificing exchange member violates an obviously unconstitutional section of the Act with the purpose of being fined or jailed to make a test case.

## Raising Scale Ticket Weights

By placing the figure 1 after the 100 resulted recently in the arrest of a Michigan farmer who delivered only 100 pounds of red beans, but through changing the figures collected for 1,001 pounds. If deliveries of agricultural products are to be settled for on the farmer's copy of the scale ticket issued, then it behooves grain dealers who make such settlements to perforate both the amount and the price on the ticket. Otherwise they will encourage sellers of grain to raise the figures.

While regular customers can generally be depended upon to refrain from such trickery, trucker peddlers and occasional customers need to be watched carefully, lest they yield to temptation and commit forgery by raising the figures on the ticket issued to them.

Lax methods in safeguarding scale tickets has brought heavy losses to many grain buyers and no doubt many others will suffer until buyers refuse to settle for grain bought except on their own records. Few changers of weight tickets appreciate that altering either the weight or the price written above the signature of the grain buyer is forgery—a penitentiary offense.

## Legislation in Washington

It is the judgment of close observers that grain handlers are going to be pleasantly disappointed when the Congress re-assembles.

The Farm Buro, with its crop control schemes, has been losing ground to the Farmers Union and the Grange, the cotton and tobacco producers being the only large interests favoring production control. It is thought that crop insurance will be made effective on a small and experimental scale.

Some progress toward control of production may be made indirectly thru marketing agreements, the courts having sustained the power of the federal government to control marketing; but these probably will be confined to crops grown in limited areas, leaving grain handlers untouched.

No headway will be made by the agitators who would limit storage of grain under the government insurance plan to elevators owned by farm organizations, experience with the Farm Board's grain corporation having been so costly the administration prefers to have a free hand in the interest of efficiency.

WRIGHT PATMAN'S proposed amendment to the Robinson-Patman anti-price discrimination act prohibiting a manufacturer from retailing his product is probably unconstitutional, as permitting an individual to manufacture and retail, while denying that privilege to a corporation.



## Safe-guarding Your Scales

Continued improvement of highways is encouraging the use of larger and larger trucks with the result that small capacity scales are being wrecked by over-loading. If grain buyers are unwilling or unable to install modern, large capacity truck scales, then they owe it to themselves and to their customers to post large signs in the driveway warning drivers to keep off scale platforms with large loads.

Several grain dealers have not only been put to the expense of buying a new scale by permitting heavily loaded trucks to enter the driveway, but this disaster has been followed by suits for damages and injuries. While every scale owner tries to keep drivers of heavy loads off of his small capacity scale, still the warning signs will help him and relieve him from much of the blame for excessive loads coming onto his scale platform. Even with the signs posted at conspicuous points, he must continue his vigilance if his scales are to be safe-guarded and damage suits are to be avoided. Post the sign—"LARGE TRUCKS KEEP OFF."

## Grain Improvement

Slowly but surely wheat, corn and other grain crops are moving forward to higher and higher quality and increased yields. At the first International Grain & Hay Show held in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition in 1919, a 64.5 lb. wheat won the grand championship and the title of "wheat king" for J. C. Mitchell, of Dahinda, Sask. In 1921 the title was won with a sample of 63.3 lb. wheat exhibited by G. W. Kraft, of Bozeman, Mont. From that point on the test weights of the winning wheats became heavier and heavier, with few set-backs. Nothing less than a 66 lb. wheat has been able to win the crown since the 1930 showing of a 67.5 lb. sample of hard red spring Reward wheat placed Herman Trelle, of Wembley, Alta., for the second time at the head of the list. This year the Trelle name won for the 5th time with a 66.3 lb. sample of the same kind and variety of wheat.

Oats also show the influence of the International and other agricultural shows in the constant improvement of test weights. The list of past grand champions show samples of 45, 46 and 48 lb. oats, but the trend in test weights has been constantly upward. Herman Trelle's 51 lb. Victory oats this year stand at the head of the list.

The International and other agricultural shows are to be highly commended for the influence they undoubtedly exert in the constant improvement of the grain and field crops that are a livelihood for so many of our middle western and western farmers.

## What Are You Doing About Trucks?

Inevitably in every trend that takes business away from dealers of one class and passes it over to another, counteracting influences are set up. Some dealers devise means for successfully meeting the new competition. Either they adapt themselves to it or they hold their trade by developing some new service impossible to the new competition.

It is said that man thrives on adversity. Adversity whips him up to seemingly super-human effort. Frequently, out of the forced corrections in his manner of life, or his way of doing business, bigger business, greater influence and a larger prosperity emerges. Books are written on the subject, great books and little books, that give example after example of how this man and that man saved his industry.

A worrisome threat to one department of the country elevator business a few years ago was the rapid increase in the number of portable grinders in the middle states, leaving in its wake a mortgaged mass of discarded portables.

In that struggle a great many country elevator operators sat idly on the sidelines and watched the coat of dust on their stationary grinders grow thicker and thicker, or hopelessly advertised their grinding machinery for sale and literally gave it away to the first "sucker" who would bid for it, hoping to save something from a dead business.

But here and there a persevering country elevator operator refused to give up this department of his business. Outcroppings appeared where country elevator men themselves purchased portable grinders and offered "on the farm" grinding service to their patrons; or where deep-boxed trucks were bought or hired and sent to the farms free to bring back grain for grinding, and return ground grain to the farmer.

Probably the greatest success in combating portable grinder competition was achieved but the courageous individuals who boldly plunged more heavily into the feed business, installing more and better machinery, putting in mixers, corn crackers, larger grinders, and offering formula grinding and mixing service, or making better feeds under their own brands. Unable to offer a complete service the portables soon found themselves unable to meet the shrewd competition of the alert elevator man. The business of the elevators offering complete grinding and mixing service grew as the portable business waned, and the stubborn elevator men who didn't know when to quit found themselves enjoying a greater business in their feed departments than they had thought existed a few years before.

In the present battle between the railroads and the trucks the same story has been partially repeated. Some elevator doors have been hopelessly swung shut and padlocked as an indirect effect from the movements of itinerant merchant truckers. But thruout the country are many stubborn elevator operators who refuse to give up their business to the itinerants.

One Nebraska company put up a large concrete elevator, with fast handling machinery that could whisk a truckload of wheat into the bins much more rapidly than the old equipment could handle a wagonload. In Illinois a country elevator bought three large trucks and offered competitive trucking service. In Michigan and Ohio are countless country elevators who have saved their produce, hay and straw sideline business thru the employment of their own trucks hauling direct to the markets. A great many elevator operators are successfully meeting the competition of itinerant truckers by providing responsible services impossible to the itinerant.

Doubtless there are a dozen ways to beat the itinerant. What method are you using?

## No Recovery When Not a Party to Contract with Railroad

The Vincent Grain Co. shipped one car of corn each from Brainard, Foley and Osceola, Neb., consigned to itself at Omaha with reshipment privilege.

The Feeders Supply Co. bought the three cars for delivery at Tonganoxie, Kan., and received Bs/L showing that the local freight to Omaha had been paid, with a balance due of 4½c per 100 pounds, the total being the thru rate from initial point in Nebraska to Tonganoxie.

The Fair-Hinshaw Milling Co. bought the three cars of corn and received the duly indorsed Bs/L from the Feeders Supply Co., thereafter demanding that it be permitted to pay the local freight rate of 20½c from Omaha to Tonganoxie to get transit at Memphis, Tenn., at the extra transit charge of 3c. The Union Pacific agent complied.

The Fair-Hinshaw Co. then drew on the Feeders Supply Co. for the full amount of local freight at 20½c per 100 lbs., so the Feeders was out 16c per 100 and Fair-Hinshaw out only 3c per 100 lbs., the railroad getting the 23½c thru rate from Omaha to Memphis.

The Feeders Supply Co. tried to collect from Fair-Hinshaw, but failed, and then started suit against the Union Pacific to recover an alleged overcharge of \$128 on car U. P. 126,521 the schedule tariff rate calling for only \$36.

The Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri, gave judgment to the Feeders Supply Co. on all three cars; but on appeal the Kansas City Court of Appeals reversed the decision June 15, 1936, and denied a rehearing Oct. 5, 1936, more than 12 years after the Feeders Supply Co. had paid the freight Mar. 21, 1924.

The Court of Appeals held that after the Feeders Supply Co. indorsed and delivered the Bs/L to the Fair-Hinshaw Co. it lost any rights in the contract of shipment, which then was solely between the Fair-Hinshaw Co. and the Union Pacific. The contract between the Fair-Hinshaw Co. and the Union Pacific did not place any greater liability on the Feeders Supply Co. than was already placed on it. Evidently the mistake was in honoring the draft that cost the Feeders Supply Co. 16c per 100 lbs.—96 S. W. Rep. (2d) 1056.

## My Service

Shall I take all and day by day,  
Give nothing back along the way,  
Shall naught of Service come from me  
That life on Earth may happier be?  
Or shall I not rejoice to find  
Some little need for being kind,  
And seek each chance that gift to make  
To one from whom so much I take?  
The heart is dull and cold as stone,  
Where gratitude is never known  
And thankless he, who while he lives  
Takes all from life, but nothing gives.

N. P. Padgett



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Missouri Ass'n Is Sold

**Grain & Feed Journals:** We feel mighty good over the increase in our membership of more than 250. We were very fortunate in securing the service of Fred Chambers as a field sec'y, who went from town to town thru Missouri, selling the Missouri Grain Dealers and Millers Ass'n to the dealers. He not only sold the Ass'n and secured members but gave the dealers a lot of encouragement in regard to having passed legislation to regulate the itinerant trucker and hope for a hearing of the sales tax suit, which is being carried to the Supreme Court.

We believe that the grain dealers and millers of Missouri realize the need of an Ass'n. We are now working on legislation. Many other things will come up for the Ass'n to do. We realize that improvements in our trade can be made only if the right fellow takes over the job and does the work.—A. H. Meinershagen, Sec'y, Higginsville, Mo.

### Condensed Returns from Truck Questionnaire

Out of 8,400 questionnaires mailed to grain elevator operators in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas, the eight states served by the Associated Southwest Country Elevators in its efforts to curb the depredations of itinerant merchant trucks, 1,303 replies were received.

To the question, "Do you own or hire trucks to purchase grain or to deliver grain and other commodities to the farm?" 671, or a little over 50%, answered "no," 242 admitted owning their own trucks, 193 said they hired trucks, and 84 stated that they both owned and hired trucks.

To the question "Have you suffered any loss of business because of the operations of trucker-dealers?" 1,061 said "yes," only 77 said "no," and 67 admitted "some."

Grain dealers showed a marked distaste for weighing the merchant trucker. Replies to the question, "Do you permit trucker-dealers who compete with you to use your scales?" 584 admitted "yes," but 601 gave a vehement "no."

Among those who performed the weighing service wide variations existed in charges assessed. The replies showed 9 charging 5c per ton, 2 charging 10c per ton, 179 charging 10c per load, 10 charging 15c per load, 86 charging 25c per load, 66 replied 10 to 50c per load, 25 said 50c to \$1 per load, 1 said 20c per ton, 1 replied 20c each way, 3 just said "20c." Among the replies 12 said they made "the regular charge," 10 said they charged a nominal fee, and 171 replied they charged nothing for the weighing service.

Some charge by the cwt.; 1 said 10c per cwt., 1 said 10c per cwt. for the first 3,000 lbs. net and ½c per cwt. for all over.

Several of the grain dealers attempt to protect their normal handling charges on grain in the charges assessed on the weighing service. One of the replies said he charged ⅓c a bu., 2 said ¾c, 19 said 1c, 1 said 1½c, 15 said 2c, and 1 said 3c.

Farmers generally prefer to deal with the local elevator and will sell to truckers only when offered an unjustified high price. Only 37 of the replies indicated truckers paying less for grain at the farm than the elevator would pay for the same grain delivered

at the elevator. Of these replies 32 stated just "less," 1 said 20% less, 2 said 1-2c per bu. less, 2 said 5c a bu. less. The great majority of replies showed truckers paying elevator prices or more for grain on the farm. Replies numbering 422 said the truckers paid the same at the farm as the elevator paid delivered, 151 said "more at the farm," 33 said 4-5c over the elevator, 102 said 1-2c over, 22 said 2-3c over, 48 said 5-10c over, 48 said 2-5c over, 50 said 1-5c over 48 said "no standard price."

### Broad Canadian Grain Inquiry

The Royal Grain Inquiry is expected to reopen hearings soon under Justice Turgeon. The order-in-council that appointed the Commission has given it almost unlimited scope to study and report "upon the subject of the production, buying, selling, holding, storing, transporting and exporting of Canadian grains and grain products, and other questions incident to such matters, and in particular, but without restricting the generality of the foregoing terms, to inquire into and to report upon:

"(1) The methods now or heretofore employed in marketing Canadian grains abroad, including government grain boards, co-operative or pool marketing, price stabilization measures and the open market or competitive methods upon markets.

"(2) All transactions since the year 1930 pertaining to the handling of grain for relief and seeding purposes in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, under the Dominion government guarantee or otherwise.

"(3) The extent, if any, to which the Canadian Wheat Board protected speculative short interests in the Winnipeg wheat market in December, 1935, immediately following the higher price fixed by the Argentine government for Argentine wheat; and the effect, whether beneficial or harmful, of any such action taken by the board.

"(4) The effect of the practice of mixing and of the selection of grain from protein content by millers and exporters.

"(5) The causes of the decrease in Canadian grain exports in recent years.

"(6) The measures which should be taken to retain and to extend the marketing throughout the world of Canadian wheat and other grains and their products."

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 26, 27, 28. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 2, 3, 4. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

Feb. 16, 17, 18. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 22, 23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio, Toledo, O.

May 10, 11. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Decatur Ill.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Santa Barbara, Cal.

June 21, 22. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Breakers Hotel, Cedar Point, O.

### Grain Dealers Meet at South Whitley

Nearly 225 grain and hay dealers from the northern half of Indiana met in the High School Gymnasium, South Whitley, Saturday evening, Dec. 5, for the regular meeting of the Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n. The turkey banquet started promptly at 7 p. m.

Joseph F. Cox, Washington, D. C., an official of the Department of Agriculture, presented a thoro discussion of the "Administration's Agricultural Policy and Its Effect on the Grain Trade."

Present were representatives from the grain trade of Fort Wayne, Chicago, Indianapolis, Decatur (Ind.), and Toledo.

### Sam Carlisle Succumbs

Sam S. Carlisle, widely known middle western grain man, died suddenly in a St. Joseph, Mo., hospital Dec. 4, from a cerebral hemorrhage suffered Nov. 30. He was 57 years old.

Mr. Carlisle's record in the grain business extended almost from boyhood. He was first admitted to membership in the St. Louis Merchants Exchange in 1897, where he started as a floor salesman for the Parrott-Baxter Grain Co.

Twelve years later he took out a membership in the Omaha Grain Exchange. At Omaha he was for four years head of the wheat department of Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. Later he was identified with the Omaha Elevator Co. on a joint account, and this connection was followed with his opening of the S. S. Carlisle Grain Co.

Kansas City was his next move. At Kansas City he became vice-pres. of the Continental Grain Co., a connection maintained until recently when he became identified with the St. Joseph interests of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Mr. Carlisle was a prominent member of the grain trade, an ardent ass'n supporter, and had a host of friends, who deeply sympathize with the family in their bereavement.



S. S. Carlisle, Kansas City, Mo., Deceased



# Crop Insurance

From an address by S. W. WILDER, pres. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, before the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Assn. at Sioux Falls, S. D.

You will remember that the President, in the midst of the campaign, spoke favorably of some plan for crop insurance, and that he followed with appointment of a com'te that was to review the subject for him with an idea that suggestions could be made to Congress. Mr. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture, called in representative men of the grain and marketing interests to consider crop insurance. It appeared from the start that the U. S. Depart. of Agri. expects to test an insurance plan, first on wheat and then perhaps on corn or cotton.

There have been forms of crop insurance for the last fifty-five years, the first being largely in the form of hail insurance. Almost twenty years ago there were a few large companies that experimented with what they called "all risk" insurance for farmers, where crop yield, price and total farm income all were insured. An impractical scheme for crop insurance was even written into the Agricultural Marketing Act that created the Farm Board, but it was never used.

**Insurance companies** that first began the so-called "all risk" insurance, lost heavily whenever they tried to insure the farmer any certain income. There were too many factors involved to make it possible to write an intelligent premium table.

There has been considerable discussion of crop insurance, and today the majority of economic opinion seems to be against insurance of income, or even insurance of price, and to be more in favor of insurance of yield. This insurance of yield seems to be the definite line along which the U. S. Government will work if it goes into crop insurance for wheat.

No one can forecast details of any plan that Congress may adopt, but it is fairly safe to predict that they will definitely adopt some plan by the spring planting season.

The farmer would establish his normal average expectation of yield. The government would insure, then, a certain percentage of his normal average yield of wheat. Let us assume that for a certain section of your State this average would be 12 bushels to the acre. The government would insure the farmer for, say, 10 bus. If the farmer's fields yield in excess of that 10 bus. he would pay insurance premium, and this premium would be "bushels of wheat" turned over to the Government agency. If his yield were under 10 bushels, he would receive from the Government the number of bushels of wheat needed to bring his yield up to 10 bus. per acre. In either case, probably no money transaction takes place, premium and insurance benefit both being paid in bushels of wheat. I have used the figures just stated for illustration, and without any idea that they are figures to be adopted.

It is evident that Government premiums and payments would, in the first few years, be found to be far from correct in many areas and in many individual cases. In all fairness, it must be said that the plan, if used, would need a few years to establish fair and sufficient premiums and payments. If we are to consider the plan as fair and worth a trial, we must accord it time to work itself out, for there are no statistics available that will make the scheme fool-proof.

We must neither accept nor condemn this plan on insufficient knowledge and, strange as it may sound, I urge your careful study of the crop insurance idea before you allow yourself to be influenced by propaganda either for or against it.

**On the red side** of the ledger for one thing, the receipt of an important volume of bushels of wheat as premiums in any year, would place considerable stocks of grain in the

hands of the Federal Government. Wheat in the show windows always has had an effect on the market. It is visible wheat that, if subject to release at the order of a man or a commission, always holds a threat over the market.

Will the farmer be as eager to insure in those areas where moisture and other factors are fairly stable, and where annual yield is not variable? And won't there be more inclination to insure in those areas where yield is subject to great variations? Of course, premium rates would be varied for different regions, but this may lead to some feeling between different areas that discrimination is being practiced.

What effect will crop insurance have upon the shiftless farmer? If his yield be insured, will he practice as careful farming methods as he would otherwise?

What effect will insurance have upon large scale farming? Large scale farming, where huge tractor-drawn implement gangs are used, has been held back largely through the terrific risks involved in a series of poor years. But these big machine farms can, it is claimed, make profits on a much smaller yield than can the one-man farm. If the machine farm is insured for a yield that covers its average operating cost and some profit, would there be a tendency toward expansion of this type of farming in this and other Western Great Plains areas?

What will be the effect on the market if the plan actually accomplishes one thing it sets out to do; to stabilize the market price? Farmers with grain to market generally will oppose government activity that tends to hold down that price, even though most of them are willing to have the government boost the price in years of good yields. If this stabilization actually comes about, what will be the effect upon our futures markets, and upon the participation in those markets of persons who are willing to speculate upon ownership of grain?

**Benefits**—Crop insurance, it is believed, would remove the perennial need for seed loans in marginal wheat areas. It would also remove, it is claimed, the need for funds for human relief in drouth years, providing the insurance guaranteed the farmer a yield which, at the going price, assured him of at least a minimum living standard.

If insurance is good in almost all other lines, why not for farming? If a prominent risk-writing agency is willing to insure you against birth of twins in the family, should it refuse to consider yield of the soil? Many schools insure their big football games against rainfall on the day of the game; why not insure for rainfall for a season?

Crop insurance should and will be opposed if and when it should develop that it is uneconomic and unpractical. But I, personally, am inclined to be lenient with any plan whose purpose is to lessen hardship for men, to protect women and children against the untold misery of crop failure on the farm, and to protect our farming communities against those years of total failure that hurt the business man as well as the farmer.

**No new elevators needed**—In the conference at Washington it was partially determined that surplus wheat gathered by the Government as premiums, will be stored in elevators already established, and that new and unnecessary facilities will not be encouraged. Farm storage for wheat, while proposed at the conference, was generally considered unfeasible. There was some intimation that this surplus grain would be stored in terminal, rather than country, elevators. The argument was made that country houses would find Government grain embarrassing in good years when the full capacity of the elevator was needed.

Receipt of this grain at the country elevators, perhaps in small lots of various grades, will be the first important job in marketing or storing the premiums paid to the federal government. In the average year these premium payments will probably be small enough to make their storage in the country both economical and practical. In delivering small lots of wheat, the grading at the country point will be important, and I suggest that you might give careful study to this point, and make recommendations to the Sec'y of Agriculture before the plan is written into a proposal for legislation.

**Storage Rate**—If country houses are used, it will probably be at a lower storage rate than now set by your state laws of the Northwest, for terminal houses have offered a rate that is below the annual country house rate.

Your national interests and ours are quite similar, and I cannot too strongly urge your careful co-operation with our national ass'n in this crop insurance legislation. Congress is much impressed by numbers; perhaps more impressed sometimes with numbers than with logic. When we are in agreement upon certain phases of the proposed legislation, we should give to Washington the full value of our experience and study. Your national organization working with our own, can, I believe, prevent the entrance of politics into this crop insurance scheme as it affects marketing. Let us encourage these joint meetings, so that the United States may continue to be served by the most efficient and the most practical grain marketing system known in the world today.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Eighty-four trade ass'ns, representing grain, coal, lumber, seed, hay, fruit and vegetable producers, shippers and receivers, have joined the Associated Southwest Country Elevators to combat the itinerant merchant trucker.

**The history** of all people has been a continuous battle against government aggression. There has never been a people who have started out as free who have not found as time goes on that government more and more encroached on their activities and liberties.—James F. Lincoln, Pres. Lincoln Electric Co., Cleveland, O., before Great Lakes Shippers Advisory Board.

## Mill Wins First Round on Processing Tax

The Shenandoah Milling Co., Richmond, Va., won the first round in a battle to prevent the government from collecting the major portion of returned processing tax funds, when Judge John Paul of the U. S. district court at Harrisonburg, granted a temporary order restraining N. B. Early, Virginia collector of internal revenue, from collecting the "windfall tax."

The order restrains governmental attempts to force payment of approximately \$79,000. The court failed to rule on the constitutionality of the "unjust enrichment" tax which allows levies up to 80%.

The mill will not suffer "an irreparable loss," said the government counsel, since it can recover the tax if "erroneously and illegally" paid. Besides, was not the company unjustly enriched, since the processing tax was in reality passed to the consumer?

Archibald G. Robertson, representing the mill, contended the government is attempting to extract a tax on a levy that was held unconstitutional when the A.A.A. was held unconstitutional. Consequently the original levy did not constitute a tax in the first place.

Withholding judgment, Judge Paul said he would "like to hear" the government's views on the constitutionality of the tax, and gave counsel permission to prepare arguments. But he expressed doubt that the tax could be held constitutional, and believed that if the mill paid the levy it would have slim chances of recovering the payment.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 1.—The wheat crop in Nebraska is sadly in need of moisture, and from what information we can gather, there has been some damage to date.—Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co., J. H. Wright, pres.

Evansville, Ind.—Good rains in Vanderburgh and adjoining counties during the past month have greatly helped the growing wheat crop. The weather has been fairly mild and the growing wheat is looking unusually promising.—W. B. C.

Dayton, Wash., Nov. 26.—Intermittent showers brot the first moisture here in more than 60 days, and with dust hub-deep on the mountain roads. Farmers hastened out and quickly turned under the precious moisture, badly needed for seeding long deferred.—F. K. H.

Junction City, Kan., Dec. 4.—Wheat acreage this fall was increased 10% over that of last year. About 60% of the wheat has made a normal growth and is being pastured. Surface moisture very poor and only a limited amount of sub-soil moisture.—Hogan Milling Co.

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 28.—Red oats is a quality grain this year, being bright and heavy, altho a short crop. They are a cheap feed grain now, and it is certain that there will be heavy abandonment of wheat acreage that will be re-seeded to oats in February and March, and this demand will assure a double value feed and seed.—Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 28.—Corn husking practically over, likewise soybean threshing is almost done. Soybean yield has been very disappointing. Don't believe our county will average over 10 to 12 bus. to the acre. Quality is not as good as last year on account of being threshed so late, but the price is very satisfactory.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

The Dalles, Ore., Nov. 26.—According to J. B. Adams, of Moro, manager of the Eastern Oregon Land Co., the percentage of spring planted wheat in the north-central Oregon area this coming season will probably be the greatest in history. Not more than 50% of Sherman County's grain fields have been seeded to fall varieties. Lack of rain will necessitate some re-seeding.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 28.—Heavy September rainfall in the southwest appeared to be giving the wheat crop a fine start. Kansas precipitation was heaviest for the month in 35 years and Texas and Oklahoma rainfall was heaviest in five to ten years. However, October and November proved to be relatively dry in this area and the crop has deteriorated. Nebraska, the Dakotas and the Pacific Northwest have been dry thruout the fall. Winter precipitation over the Great Plains usually is light, so that there is slim possibility of making up any of the deficiency in the next three months.—Gilbert Gusler, statistician, Millers National Federation.

Winchester, Ind., Dec. 5.—We just completed survey of all of our houses and with only one exception the managers report an increase in wheat acreage from 20% to 50% over last year. Some of it was put in very late and has very little growth. Of course, most of the farmers are pessimistic regarding the future of this wheat, but we have seen very good yields on late sown wheat that looked no better than this season. Corn is husking out 20 to 60 bus. per acre and is of very good quality. No oats moving at all, but it is surprising how much wheat continues to drift in. Outside of alfalfa most of our spring sown grass went out, however, our alfalfa acreage now is almost double all other grasses and unless something happens this winter we will be in good shape for hay next year.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, vice-pres.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25.—In Kansas and the panhandles, some early seeded wheat is making a fair overground showing resulting from the seed having had the advantage of sprouting and rooting while the moisture during September reached from the surface down to around fourteen inches. At this time the roots of that

good portion of the crop are being favored by a layer of moisture starting about five inches below the surface and ranging downward to eight to twelve inches from the surface. Most of that which was seeded later did not have surface moisture enough in this five inches of top soil for the roots to reach into the moist soil below and in consequence is making a poor showing. Much of this is not over ground as yet and what is over ground is stunted and spindly. This condition also prevails in western Nebraska. In fact a goodly portion of the whole area ranging from Amarillo up into the Nebraska panhandle is badly lacking in submoisture with but little winter grazing in prospect.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 24.—Weather conditions this fall have been ideal for the ripening and curing of all late crops. Killing frosts did not arrive until late in October, allowing farmers to harvest a larger amount of grain than expected. The eastern, southeastern and north central states received considerable moisture and are entering the winter with very good soil conditions and bright prospects for the coming year. The central Great Plains area, the northwest states and the Canadian provinces, also the Pacific northwest states, received very little moisture during the past two months and are facing the winter with very dry soil conditions. The northern plains have practically no subsoil moisture and very little surface moisture. The rains of late August and September revived all vegetation, but dry weather since that date is causing considerable apprehension as to prospects for the spring crop. Snowfall the beginning of November, covering a large share of the northwest states and Canadian provinces, has practically disappeared. A severe dust storm covered the northern states Nov. 20. Cold weather has been general during the month, with many sections reporting sub-zero temperatures.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Ligonier, Ind.—Inadvertently springing a trap he had set for grain thieves, Reed Long, 50 year old farmer, spent time in a hospital recovering from shotgun wounds. The trap was an improvised trigger that set off the gun when the barn door was opened.

More than 1 out of every 6 farm operators in the United States on January 1, 1935, had operated the farm they occupied less than 1 year, according to a United States Summary of the 1935 Federal Farm Census. Fifty-seven per cent of Southern croppers change farms in two years. These removals affect farm credit.

## Quality of 1936 Grain Crops

In a detailed summary, based on inspected receipts of grain at representative markets during the first quarter of the 1936-37 crop year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports on the quality of the 1936 grain crops, in the percentages of each grade in the total of inspected receipts, as follows:

Hard red winter wheat (July thru September): 38% graded No. 1, 24% No. 2, 17% No. 3, 11% No. 4, 7% No. 5; 3% sample.

Soft red winter wheat (July thru September): 52% No. 1, 35% No. 2, 7% No. 3, 2% No. 4, 1% No. 5, 3% sample.

Hard red spring wheat (August thru October): 9% No. 1 heavy, 8% No. 1, 8% No. 2, 31% No. 3, 24% No. 4, 12% No. 5, 8% Sample.

Durum wheat (August thru October): 8% No. 1, 28% No. 2, 29% No. 3, 22% No. 4, 10% No. 5, 3% Sample.

Barley (July thru September): 7% No. 1, 8% No. 2, 52% No. 3, 22% No. 4, 8% No. 5, 3% Sample. Western barley: 68% No. 1, 18% No. 2, 5% No. 3, 2% No. 4, no No. 5, 7% Sample.

Oats (July thru September): 17% No. 1, 30% No. 2, 32% No. 3, 16% No. 4, 5% Sample. An upturn appeared in the "cereal" classification, 14% of the inspected market receipts this year falling in this classification, while only 2% graded "cereal" for the corresponding period in 1935.

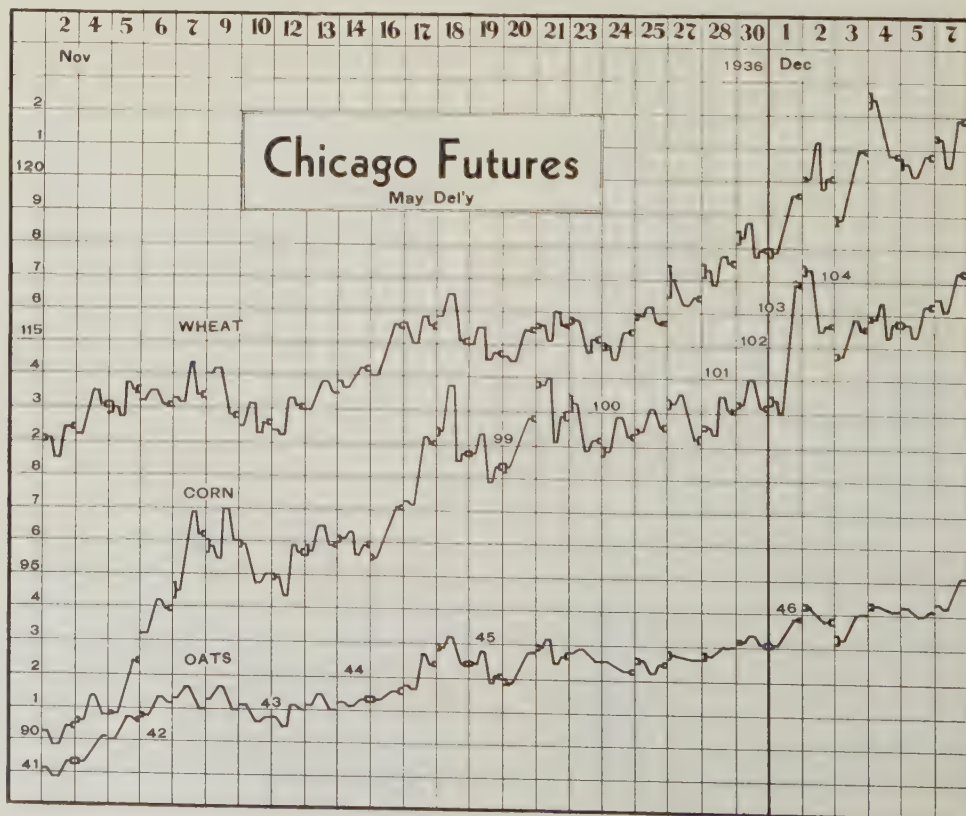
Rye (July thru September): 20% No. 1, 47% No. 2, 25% No. 3, 4% No. 4, 4% Sample.

White wheat (July thru September): 38% No. 1, 50% No. 2, 10% No. 3, 1% No. 4, no No. 5, 1% Sample.

Grain sorghums (September thru October): 6% No. 1, 45% No. 2, 14% No. 3, 3% No. 4, 32% Sample.

An injunction against collection of the "windfall tax" was recently denied the Sheridan Flouring Mills in the U. S. District Court at Cheyenne, Wyo. An appeal will be taken to the Circuit Court.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n has set up a new membership campaign with membership chairmen for regions and for states. Each state and region is assigned a quota of new members for the year.





## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 28.—Farmers have pretty well sold out their soybeans.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Kansas City, Mo.—A local firm on Dec. 7 received a request from Bald Knob, Ark., for bids on No. 2 white or yellow corn grown in the vicinity of Augusta, Ark., another instance of reversal of normal movement of corn resulting from irregular production and importations as an aftermath of drouth last summer. As far as could be ascertained, no Arkansas corn has ever sold on the Kansas City market. Normally that state draws heavily on Kansas City to meet its yearly consumptive needs.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 5.—When corn prices advance to where the producer can realize \$1 a bus., country offerings are liberal. When the price declines below this level, offerings dry up. Quality of corn is improving. Commercial demand for corn has held up well. Truckers are busy transporting corn to southern Iowa and Missouri points. Corn receipts so far are keeping pace with those of last year when the crop was so much larger. Light receipts of soybeans indicate the end of the heavy run of beans from the country. While there are beans back in farmers' bins, as well as in country elevators, offerings are very light. Good commercial demand. Very little doing in oats. Terminal markets quoting oats below replacement cost here in the country, as elevators are selling their oats to truckers.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 3.—This is the seventh week in which reductions have been shown in the Canadian visible supply of wheat. The amount in store including 4,719,265 bus. in rail transit, was reported as 127,866,043 bus. compared with the revised figure of 135,457,286 bus. for the previous week and 265,823,106 bus. for the week ending Nov. 29, 1935. This last amount does not include rail in transit wheat. The wheat stocks in the elevators in Canada for the week ending Nov. 27, amounted to 103,913,377 bus., compared with 111,797,901 bus. for the previous week and 232,977,385 bus. for the corresponding week a year ago. Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Nov. 20, 1936, amounted to 2,481,964 bus., an increase of 468,424 bus. over the previous week when 2,013,540 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago, the receipts were 5,614,641 bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Duluth, Minn.—Imports of grain from Canada dropped off sharply in November, from the scale of movement in previous months. Millers' demand evidently has been satisfied for the present and they have pulled out. Boats have been arriving right up to Dec. 5, but now that winter has firmly set in and lake harbors forming rapidly with ice making loading and movement of boats difficult as well as dangerous, shipping has probably been brought to an abrupt close for this year. Railing out of foreign grain is going on steadily and liberally to various outside points, principally Minneapolis, interests there being large owners. Late boats arriving here brot in 175,000 bus. of Argentine flaxseed for reshipment by rail to Minneapolis crushers.—F. G. C.

## Wheat Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	25,264	244,571		
Chicago	1,089,000	1,540,000	2,009,000	1,519,000
Duluth	2,148,642	2,141,215	3,172,190	3,434,056
Ft. Wm.	10,587,301	11,545,740	27,333,950	27,256,857
Ft. Worth	322,000	189,000	365,400	128,800
Hutchinson	1,227,800	771,400		
Indianapolis	113,000	222,000	167,000	224,000
Kan. City	2,760,000	2,104,000	1,815,400	2,477,395
Milwaukee	7,700	115,575	750,532	992,641
Minneapolis	2,926,700	5,531,010	1,197,220	2,069,370
New Orleans	16,917	67,889	1,400	5,350
Omaha	627,051	443,671	412,150	396,200
Phila.	34,417	313,133		
St. Joseph	187,200	891,200	408,000	96,000
San Fran.	5,332	72,832		
Seattle	144,200	505,400		
Superior	1,425,273	1,980,955	3,266,176	5,029,397
Toledo	471,025	550,360	252,160	471,565
Wichita	912,000	652,500	1,255,500	414,000

## Barley Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	2,360	6,417		
Boston	800	26,737		
Chicago	1,216,000	1,144,000	257,000	201,000
Duluth	1,655,185	2,283,456	983,287	2,892,523
Ft. William	1,947,565	538,452	5,117,114	1,053,804
Ft. Worth	4,800	3,200		6,400
Indianapolis	3,000			
Kansas City	96,000	62,400	17,600	36,800
Milwaukee	2,203,390	2,135,082	778,421	758,450
Minneapolis	1,648,410	2,214,530	1,620,040	2,828,550
New Orleans			1,600	
Omaha	54,400	324,800	69,219	152,193
Philadelphia	2,496	4,992		
St. Joseph	14,000	36,750	5,250	5,250
San Francisco	1,708,290	1,645,080		
Seattle	17,600	35,200		
Superior	499,716	881,214	481,038	1,195,191
Toledo	225,000	3,600	144,430	3,705
Wichita		1,300		

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past 2 weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Nov.		Nov.		Nov.		Dec.		Dec.		Dec.		Dec.		Dec.	
	High		Low		25		27		28		30		1		2		3	
	122 1/2	104 1/4	115 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Chicago	122 1/2	104 1/4	115 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Winnipeg	115 1/2	95 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Liverpool*			112 1/2	113 1/2	116 1/4	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Kansas City	117 1/2	102 1/4	111 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Minneapolis	151 1/2	115 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Duluth, durum	135 1/2	120	125 1/2	126 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Milwaukee		98 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
<b>Corn</b>																		
Chicago	104 1/2	85 1/4	99 1/2	99 1/2	100	100 1/4	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/4	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	103 1/2
Kansas City	106 1/2	89 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	105 1/4	101 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/2	105 1/4	106 1/2	105 1/4	106 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/4
Milwaukee		88	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
<b>Oats</b>																		
Chicago	48 1/2	38 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	45	45	45 1/2	45 1/2	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Winnipeg	48 1/2	42 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Minneapolis	47 1/2	39	43 1/2	43 1/2	44	44 1/2	45	45	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Milwaukee		40 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	45	45	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
<b>Rye</b>																		
Chicago	98 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Minneapolis	94 1/2	73 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	94	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	93 1/2
Winnipeg	87 1/2	62 1/2	79	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	80 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84	85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Duluth	93	76 1/2	87	87	87	87	87	90 1/2	90	91 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93	92 1/2	93	92 1/2	93	93
<b>Barley</b>																		
Minneapolis	78 1/2	60 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Winnipeg	65 1/2	50 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	64	63 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
<b>Soybeans</b>																		
Chicago	140 1/2	120 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2	140	140	140	140	140	140	140

\*At daily current rate of exchange.

## Export Council Favors Trade

Extension of reciprocal trade agreements, and exporting of surplus agricultural products at world prices were favored in resolutions adopted by the National Foreign Trade Council, meeting at Chicago late in November.

James A. Farrell, chairman of the council, declared trade agreements a logical method for increasing our exports, and was supported by other speakers.

A plea for return to the gold standard, calling for the "convertibility of currency into gold as required for the settlement of international transactions," was made in a resolution that also asked reconsideration of laws requiring the purchase of silver for monetary purposes.

Another resolution asked for an increase in the appropriation for the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, so as to improve and increase the activities of this department in promoting foreign trade.

Amending of the Robinson-Patman bill to specifically exempt export sales from its provisions, was recommended.

## Oats Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	22,594	17,698		
Boston	11,200	75,295		
Chicago	482,000	1,338,000	982,000	880,000
Duluth	13,941	1,229,351	1,847,166	3,389,847
Ft. William	765,738	1,427,793	2,461,522	2,624,453
Ft. Worth	70,000	42,000	2,000	16,000
Hutchinson		2,000		
Indianapolis	236,000	178,000	258,000	174,000
Kansas City	76,000	310,000	398,000	44,000
Milwaukee	49,720	61,020	32,300	87,400
Minneapolis	325,860	1,502,810	1,931,940	926,900
New Orleans	4,000	2,000	6,868	11,403
Omaha	226,000	512,000	841,522	408,750
Philadelphia	33,494	23,266		
St. Joseph	408,000	446,000	36,000	64,000
San Francisco	30,000	14,374		
Seattle	18,000	158,000		
Superior	11,137	218,342	1,659,198	1,990,015
Toledo	790,215	671,765	580,120	592,065
Wichita	3,000	1,500	3,000	1,500

## Corn Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	168,243	53,769		
Boston	551,500	925		
Chicago	5,319,000	6,262,000	1,033,000	740,000
Duluth	53,087	293,369	15,714	59,238
Ft. William	54,950	25,113	*24,251	20,623
Ft. Worth	435,000	222,000	198,000	90,000
Hutchinson		9,000		
Indianapolis	2,283,000	2,068,000	768,000	984,000
Kansas City	1,042,500	1,914,000	322,500	769,500
Milwaukee	657,200	531,650	65,000	48,100
Minneapolis	867,270	1,611,680	497,560	1,214,090
New Orleans	100,500	16,500	201,929	46,386
Omaha	2,067,800	2,070,600	1,329,005	1,415,617
Philadelphia	733,855	363,978		
St. Joseph	282,000	409,500	91,500	75,000
S'n Francisco		714		
Seattle	39,000	3,000		
Superior	4,298	309,234		182,000
Toledo	277,500	340,000	114,270	205,885
Wichita	29,900	33,800	2,600	9,100
* Argentine.				



# National Farmers Ass'n Favors Country Storage for Crop Insurance

The annual meeting of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n was called to order at 10:45 a. m., Dec. 1, in the Hotel La Salle at Chicago by Pres. H. B. Grommon of Plainfield, Ill., who remarked "We are not so strong in numbers but the quality is excellent," and then read his address.

## Pres. Grommon's Address

**What the Ass'n Is.**—I have often been asked what the Ass'n is. It is an organization composed of state farmers grain dealers ass'ns, which in turn is composed of local units or farmers' grain companies, which companies are owned, operated and controlled by local farmers co-operating together to obtain good service at a minimum of cost. These companies are financed entirely by local farmers and have never asked or received federal or state aid or public charity of any kind, in other words we have not co-operated to get out of the general public something for nothing, by rendering inefficient, unbusinesslike management, resulting in dismal failure and the loss of millions of dollars of federal funds. The lack of such dependence for assistance from the federal government is perhaps one reason why government agencies appear to discriminate against a co-operative like ours that helps itself thru its own efforts, in favor of one that helps itself to the fruits of the efforts of others.

The purpose of the organization is to work collectively in the interest of the individual farmer. I say farmer, instead of stockholder, because the farmer's interest in the grain company is so small compared with his financial interest in his farm that he can not afford but to operate the grain business on a close margin of profit, in order to protect and safeguard a possible farm profit. That makes us a strong competitor for tributary business, making it necessary for everyone in the country grain trade to seek the best available market, taking into consideration transportation costs. The farmer's interests are best served by having plenty of wholesome competition both in the country and at the terminal markets. We have weathered the storms of the past third of a century and the cheapest and best insurance against disaster, is to support your state and national organization. There are no individual dues, and the money cost per company is very small averaging less than three cents per share of stock in your local companies, and the benefits both in the way of service, insurance, and information furnished by the state and national secretaries is priceless, and way beyond the comprehension of most of us.

**Facts on Theory of Scarcity.**—The units comprising the organization are managed by practical business men. Men who want facts as well as theory. They want the facts in regard to the theory advanced by many, including prominent farm leaders and high governmental officials that the way to have more is to produce less. This commonly known "theory of scarcity" aims thru limiting and attempting to control production to maintain price levels and prosperity.

In the October issue of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n Record, the president of that organization says this, "The Agricultural Adjustment Act was the result of the study of principles upon which American business operates," followed by a paragraph comparing average production and price levels of production 1927, 1928, 1929 with 1930, 1931, 1932. Agricultural implements 80% reduction in production, sustained price level. Motors, 80% less production, 16% price decline; cement 65% less production, 18% price decline, steel 83% less production, 20% price decline, etc. "But in agriculture we reduced production only 6% and we experienced a 63% decline in prices."

"So it is that the principles adopted and put in operation by American business were taken as the foundation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act." We do not attempt to dispute the above facts. Prices were substantially maintained as a result of decreased production and we had acres of idle factories, millions of unemployed, wage cuts, salary cuts, stock cuts, defaulted bonds, no dividends, no profits for anybody, and the sum total of the decline in industrial production was the national depression and it seems to me the fundamental fact of such a comparison was wholly ignored by those who laid the foundation of the AAA on these studies, that fact is that price levels were "substantially maintained" at the price of ruin and disaster to industry and the nation, that the principles are superficial and it is a pretty rotten foundation on which to lay for agricultural prosperity.

It seems to me that fundamentally wealth is goods, and is to be arrived at by production and

I believe a study of the facts relating to agricultural production tend to support the belief, an attempt is now being made to arrive at it by control of production, I believe it will be arrived at by the restoration and expansion of our own markets, and let us remember the powers we delegate we cannot retain to the extent we permit ourselves and our operations to be controlled we are not free and that freedom is much easier to retain than to recover.

The following facts and conclusions are taken from year book records of the Department of Agriculture, and cover twenty-six consecutive years 1909 to 1934, both inclusive. Supplementing the figure given in a talk I made before the Transportation Ass'n of America, on June 2, this year, and printed by them in pamphlet form under the title, "Grain Production and Its Relation to Prosperity," I wish to add the following comments:

**Average Yearly Wheat Production**  
Thirteen large crop years, bus.... 889,000,000  
Thirteen small crop years ..... 668,000,000

Excess large crops over small crops 221,000,000  
Total excess production in pounds...13,260,000,000

**Average Yearly Corn Production**  
Thirteen large crop years..... 2,842,000,000  
Thirteen small crop years..... 2,249,000,000

Excess large crops over small crops 493,000,000  
×56  
2,958,000,000  
24,650,000,000

Total excess in pounds.....27,608,000,000

**Average Yearly Oat Production**  
Thirteen large crop years..... 1,331,000,000  
Thirteen small crop years..... 1,000,000,000

Excess large crops over small crops 331,000,000  
×32  
662,000,000  
993,000,000

Total excess production in pounds.10,592,000,000  
Excess yearly wheat production...13,260,000,000  
Excess yearly corn production....27,608,000,000  
Excess yearly oats production....10,592,000,000

Total in pounds .....51,460,000,000  
Average reduced to tons ..... 25,730,000

An amount sufficient to fill to capacity 514,000 freight cars or furnish 12,865,000 trips for a two-ton truck.

When a car of wheat reaches a terminal elevator, at some future date it is sold and re-shipped to some other destination, possibly a flour mill. The wheat does not remain in the flour mill. It is processed and re-shipped in the form of flour, mill feed, etc. How many times that carload of wheat is shipped and re-shipped is a problem, but one thing is certain—that every time it is moved, processed, or handled in any way, it requires employment of labor which spells prosperity, the utilization of equipment and machinery, which in turn requires repairs, replacements, or both, employment of labor and prosperity again coming into the picture.

When the farmer sells his carload of wheat, he becomes a potential buyer of raw material and all the ramifications entering into its manufacture, transportation, finance and distribution of the article he desires to buy labor and prosperity again becoming dominant in the picture.

**Big Crops Brought More Money.**—When one considers that the excess production of wheat during the thirteen large crop years exceeded the production during the thirteen small crop years of an amount more than equal to the three largest wheat crops ever produced in the United States, and did it at an average farm price of \$1.20 per bushel for the big crops as compared with \$1.01 for the small crops; and that the thirteen large corn crops had a farm value of \$0.75 a bushel against \$0.74 for the small crops. The thirteen large oat crops had a farm value of \$0.43 a bushel as against \$0.43 for the small crops—or an aggregate farm value of nearly \$1,000,000,000 per year excess for the thirteen big crops over the thirteen small crops. When we know that there were produced in the thirteen big crop years 14,000,000,000 bushels more wheat, corn and oats than in the thirteen small crop years, and that the combined production of the thirteen big crops brought a better average price per bushel than did the thirteen small crops, it is not hard to see what a tremendous buying was created by both the increase in Agricultural and industrial labor made necessary by the increased demand for the products of industrial labor on the part of agriculture, which in turn creates a demand on the part of industrial labor for agricultural products.

All of which proves that the way to have prosperity is to produce an abundance, so people can have something to eat, something to wear, something to burn, something to sell, some of the luxuries, as well as the bare necessities of life, and above all to have a self-respecting job with decent pay and an individual buying power, rather than public or private charity.

Our organization as well as its various units is always open minded ready to confer and co-operate with government, state or private interests in an effort to bring and maintain general prosperity and better living conditions, most trouble comes thru misunderstanding, and I feel sure that our aims, purpose and achievements are better understood now than perhaps at any time in our history.

**Service.**—There is no agency (except the church) that renders so much service at so small a cost as the country grain dealers, that service carries right thru the central markets all of which are organized as non profit organizations or service corporations, reliable information is furnished and distributed alike to their own members, the grain trade all over the world, as well as the public in general, giving price change on all the principal world markets, as well as world crop and other conditions having a possible bearing on the price structure all of which is furnished free and without charge of any kind.

In these days many persons are prone to use figures carelessly and oftentimes in a way glaringly misleading. An example of this is Earl Smith of the I. A. A. in recent issue of their official paper comparing net farm income and gross national income. Naturally the figures and percentages are so badly out of line as to create a wholly false impression in the average mind.

Based on official year book figures of the Department of Agriculture it shows a discrepancy in Mr. Smith's figures of 36 billion 116 million dollars in the years he compares. It makes a totally misleading percentage of farm income to national. Not only that but his net farm income figures on 5 comparable years are 8 1/2 billion dollars less than official records show.

Our chief executive in a nation-wide broadcast from Pittsburgh on October 2 quoted 1932 national income at 38 billions whereas Smith stated it to be 47 billion 900 million dollars.

A. F. NELSON, of Minneapolis, Minn., sec'y-treas., read the treasurer's report showing the Ass'n to be in good financial condition, and then read his report as sec'y.

## Sec'y Nelson's Annual Report

**Shipment Without Surrender of Ticket.**—It will be remembered that during 1935 this Ass'n spent considerable time and sent representatives to numerous hearings in attempting to secure modification to Sec. 8, Paragraph 5 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which Act prohibits the shipment of stored grain without surrender or storage ticket.

The regulations growing out of these hearings have since been canceled by the President. We have had representatives at several hearings this year, in an attempt to work out a solution, and further negotiations are pending. It is possible that some remedy will be enacted by the next Congress as Washington officials have indicated that they are willing to cooperate in bringing this matter to a satisfactory solution.

**Our claims for payment of storage grain** are still pending. Bills authorizing payment were passed by both houses but were held up by the Comptroller General's office. It is thought that there is a possibility of having this matter cleared up as soon as a new comptroller general is appointed. The North Dakota Ass'n has had some direct communication with Senator Nye who was a co-author of resolutions authorizing payment, and Sec'y Conaway has a report to make in this connection.

**Truck Regulation.**—Your Sec'y has attended a number of truck regulation conferences during the year. It appears that the truck is gradually changing the picture of the country elevator status. To what extent legislation can assist in moving grain thru old established channels is yet problematical. No universal remedy has been discovered. Perhaps it is a problem that will finally work itself out by the survival of the fittest. No doubt, that transportation method which can transport the country's products to market to the economic advantage of the producer will have a great deal to do in determining this question of transportation.

Much is said by the producer in support of the truck and its operation, but in the final analysis it appears that the economic transportation methods of the well-established carriers will in the end prevail, subject to such adjustments as are necessary in the economic course of progress.

Recent surveys made in various parts of the United States indicate that while the farmer-owned elevator has decreased in number, the proportion of such decrease is not out of line with the decrease of other types of country elevators. The farmers elevators are still handling over their scales about 35% of all grain marketed in the United States and 50% of the grain produced in the middle west states.



Last year we recommended that this Ass'n make more strenuous efforts to initiate a program of education among the growing generation of farmers, who are rapidly stepping into the shoes of the founders and promoters of the Farmers Elevator movement. We believe that more attention should be given to this work and that this Ass'n should outline a program along this line in order that the work of building, promoting and perpetuating this movement, for the benefit of the producer may be carried on.

As a national ass'n, we should take steps and inaugurate a system of service to our people that would make this Ass'n and its member state associations, invaluable to its members. We cannot hope to build our co-operating state ass'ns on any foundation, except that of Service. As a national organization, we should assist these state ass'ns in promoting this work. It is my opinion that we should specialize only on such matters as pertain directly to our line of work, and not attempt a "cure-all" for all agricultural problems. We have plenty of work to do in our own field, and by specializing on this work, we will become experts to the end that our service cannot be replaced.

**Crop Insurance.**—In November we received an invitation from Sec'y Wallace to confer with his Com'te on Crop Insurance.

On returning from Washington the following letter was sent by your sec'y to Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace:

Dear Mr. Secretary:

"Since my return from the Washington conference, I have discussed the proposed crop insurance program and the possible utilization of country grain storage facilities with a large number of country elevator stockholders and operators. I find them greatly interested and disposed to cooperate in making storage available in the country houses to the extent that elevator capacity and state and federal laws will permit.

#### Storing Grain Under Crop Insurance

"This does not mean that I found a universal acceptance or understanding of the program but the men I consulted expressed the belief that a considerable amount of storage space could be provided in country elevators under reasonable rental terms. The amount of storage and the rental rates would be contingent to some extent, of course, upon arrangements permitting the removal of stored grain from country elevators into terminal warehouses if and when this should become necessary to avoid undue congestion in the country houses. To accomplish this, it may be necessary to amend the grain storage laws of several states and the storage clause of the Agricultural Adjustment Act which now prohibits the shipment of stored grain without the surrender of the warehouse receipts, or have such movement of stored grain legalized in the proposed act governing crop insurance.

"Elevator operators with whom I have conferred, believe that a substantial portion of the available storage space in most country elevators would be offered at reduced rates if the elevators were assured of a definite period of storage and if present laws were amended to permit a lower rate on this special type of storage service. As mentioned previously, however, the ability of the country elevators to handle a substantial amount of this grain and their willingness to grant a reduced rate would depend upon a tie-up of country and terminal storage space, enabling the country elevators to move such grain into the terminals when it became necessary or desirable.

"Briefly stated, the men I have consulted believe that if the crop insurance program should involve the accumulation and storage of grain in the form of premiums, a plan can be worked out so that the storage space now available in country elevators and in the terminals might be employed to the advantage of all concerned. There is a strong belief that present storage space, efficiently and properly utilized, would be sufficient to meet all storage requirements."

## Tuesday Afternoon Session

Pres. Grommon turned the afternoon session over to Chas. Conaway of Starkweather, N. D., who expedited action most efficiently. He told a story about Mose and Rastus who claimed the only way to better times was to get the horse back instead of the automobile, as the country had to be "stableized."

"We use our office for a clearing house of ideas that come from all parts of the country. We care not what section a man comes from, we take care of work not strictly an Ass'n function." He called on Mr. Grommon.

H. B. GROMMON: To protect their own interests the farmers organized their farmers' elevator ass'ns. Our state Ass'n has succeeded in creating the competition that is necessary, wholesome and profitable. We will work with any organization or interest that has an earnest purpose to serve the farmer.

One thing we desire is good transportation at

a reasonable cost. In the early days transportation was mostly by rail and our facilities are on railroad tracks. Our Ass'n in Illinois has prospered because we have rendered a service.

The national government lists us as a mercantile ass'n. We are not that kind of an organization. We are farmers. His investment in the grain business is small in proportion to the farmer's investment in the farm. Grain handling is a side line with the farmers.

MR. KERR, of the Ass'n of American Railroads, made a talk on the long and short haul clause. Water and truck transportation are here to stay. However, none of these forms of transportation is regulated as are the railroads.

The long and short haul clause was enacted in 1910. Before that time we enjoyed an immense traffic on competitive rates. The Commission then forced us to raise rates to the Pacific Coast. The railroads pay \$1,000,000 a day in taxes; and 46 per cent goes into maintenance of public schools.

LAWRENCE FARLOW: At a meeting of our local traffic bureau, amendment of the long and short haul clause came up for discussion and they said it would be injurious to Bloomington and in favor of Peoria.

MR. CONAWAY read a resolution endorsing amendment of the long and short haul clause, and it was favorably referred to the resolutions com'te.

MR. FARLOW: There has not been the broad outlet for grain loaded on a waterway that there is for grain loaded on the rails.

OSCAR OLSON, Truman, Minn.: Manufacturers at St. Paul and Minneapolis ship by water to the Atlantic and by the Panama canal to the Pacific Coast instead of shipping direct to the west by rail; and the railroads have to haul empty cars west to load grain.

J. A. HENEBRY, Plainfield, Ill.: The Federal barge line in 1935 on a \$27,000,000 property paid only \$67 in taxes.

PRES. GROMMON named Chas. Conaway, Clifton Anderson, L. E. Riley, Oscar Olson and Frank Betz on the nominations com'te.

MR. FARLOW: We had a district meeting at Morris, Ill., and learned that the Illinois roads had decided to continue the emergency rates until Dec. 31.

The best way to handle a railroad situation is to go to the individual railroads who have made a number of concessions the past few years helpful to the boys along the waterway.

MR. OLSON: We find the problems of the elevators are increasing so rapidly it is necessary to have an ass'n ready to serve them at all times.

CLIFTON ANDERSON, Aberdeen, S. D.: In South Dakota we have been handicapped by the weather.

MR. GROMMON: What attitude do you take in the Northwest toward a central marketing agency?

MR. NELSON: We do not enter the field of marketing. We do not care to have anything to do with it.

MR. CONAWAY told of adjusting a price war between two buyers.

MR. GROMMON: I often have wondered where the farmer would get off if we had a stabilized price. Buyers who had no expectation of getting more three months hence would stay out of the market.

MR. CONAWAY, of North Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n: We are the only Ass'n that accepts independents on the same basis as farmers elevators. A farmers elevator to succeed must have an incentive, and the independent makes the farmers' elevators pep up.

Adjourned for banquet.

## The Banquet

About 200 sat down to dinner at the headquarters hotel and were entertained by four musicians, glee club of 16 and a musical comedy singer, all of whom were generously applauded.

Douglas McKay, a broker on the floor of the Board of Trade, astonished the visitors by his skill as a magician, with the cards and by pulling the shirt off an unsuspecting victim without removing his coat.

WHEELER McMILLEN, of the Farm Chemurgic Council, was the able speaker of the evening. He pleaded for greater production and the finding of new markets and new uses for the product of the fields. He condemned the A.A.A. restrictions as a "philosophy of discouragement and despair. Certainly the job of building America is not finished. Only one-third of our farmers earn enough to enjoy a decent standard of living. That one-third produces more usable and salable wealth than the two-thirds. The philosophy of defeatism or 'adjustment' would condemn the 4,000,000 farmers to a hopeless peasantry. "The only way to find jobs for the 9,000,000 unemployed is to produce more raw materials for them to handle. Wealth is not in paper or in dollars but in homes, autos and radios."

### WEDNESDAY SESSION

Wednesday morning the old officers were re-elected, as follows: Pres., H. B. Grommon, Plainfield, Ill.; vice pres., Oscar Olson, Truman, Minn.; sec'y-treas., A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn.

Resolutions adopted were:

### Resolutions Adopted

#### For Voluntary Crop Insurance

The ass'n pledged its cooperation in the investigations that are being made in connection with crop insurance with specific recommendation that any plan that is adopted be made voluntary and that the premium payments in any crop area should be in proportion to the risk assumed in that territory based on the records of past years.

#### Commends Farm Chemurgic Council

The ass'n acknowledges all industries and agencies that are devoting any effort to investigations in research for finding new uses for farm products and specially commends the Farm Chemurgic Council for their effective work in that endeavor.

#### Praise Establishment of Soybean Futures

The ass'n commends the Chicago Board of Trade for establishing a futures market for soy beans in order that the market value of that commodity may be made available for the information of the general public.

#### Urge Payment of Storage Claims

The ass'n recommends the payment of claims against the government for grain stored by the U. S. Grain Corporation during war time. These claims have been pending since the world war.

#### For Repeal of Long and Short Haul Clause

The ass'n recommends the repeal of the long and short haul section of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Iowa's chain store tax was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States Nov. 9. The invalid section is that levying a graduated tax on gross receipts from \$25 on all under \$50,000; and \$1,000 on each \$10,000 in excess of \$9,000,000.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Wheat Board has appointed R. V. Biddulph, former export manager for Canadian flour mills, to the position of European commissioner for the promotion of European purchases of Canadian wheat. He will be given an advertising budget and a wide hand in promotional work.

Truck peddlers are constantly seeking a back-haul. For the past several years, the itinerants have virtually taken over the fence post business. The truck sales of inferior grades of lumber, which they are hauling into city builders and into farm communities, misrepresenting grades, has become a major problem. Lumber yards are likewise losing much of their building material business to the truckers. Of interest in this connection is the large amount of cement purchased by these truckers from manufacturers to be peddled wherever a buyer could be found. Lumber merchants in some localities have complained so vigorously of such practices in price cutting by truckers that some cement makers now refuse to sell to trucks, returning to their outlet thru established yards.



## Method of Accounting for Hedging Losses and Gains Approved by Treasury

Taxpayers bewildered by the varying interpretations of the income tax laws by their own accountants will welcome the specific statement by Herman Oliphant, general counsel of the Treasury Department, that gains or losses from hedging transactions are insurance transactions and not taxable as dealings in capital assets, Mr. Oliphant says:

The opinion of this office is requested whether losses from hedging futures transactions on commodity exchanges constitute "capital losses" subject to the limitations of section 117(d) of the Revenue Act of 1934, which provides in part that "Losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets shall be allowed only to the extent of \$2,000 plus the gains from such sales or exchanges."

The instant taxpayer is a textile manufacturer. As a means of protecting itself against fluctuations in the price of cotton, the taxpayer entered into a series of hedging transactions in cotton futures which resulted in a net loss in 1934. Typical situations in which protection is obtained by the use of hedging transactions are submitted by the taxpayer and may be illustrated as follows:

(1) The taxpayer buys quantities of spot cotton, which will necessarily be on hand for some months before being manufactured into goods and sold. In order to be protected against losses which would be incurred if the cotton market declined during those months, the taxpayer, at the same time the above purchases are made, enters into futures sale contracts for the delivery of equivalent amounts of cotton a few months hence. As the above quantities of spot cotton are subsequently disposed of by sales from time to time of manufactured cotton goods, the above futures sale contracts are concurrently disposed of by futures purchase contracts which serve as offsetting transactions closing out the futures sale contracts.

(2) The taxpayer makes contracts for future delivery of cotton goods, the manufacture of which will require more cotton than the amount on hand or the amount which can be immediately purchased advantageously. In order to secure protection against a rising cotton market during the months that intervene between the date of the order for cotton

goods and the agreed delivery date, the taxpayer, at the same time the above orders are taken, enters into futures purchase contracts for cotton in amounts necessary to provide the desired protection. As the taxpayer from time to time buys spot cotton for the manufacture of the goods specified in the above orders, the futures purchase contracts are disposed of by futures sale contracts which serve as offsetting transactions closing out the futures purchase contracts.

Such hedges, which eliminate speculative risks due to fluctuations in the market price of cotton and thereby tend to assure ordinary operating profits, are common trade practices and are generally regarded as a form of insurance (the only kind available as protection against such risks) necessary to conservative business operation. Where futures contracts are entered into only to insure against the above-mentioned risks inherent in the taxpayer's business, the hedging operations should be recognized as a legitimate form of business insurance. As such, the cost thereof (which includes losses sustained therein) is an ordinary and necessary expense deductible under section 23(a) of the Revenue Act of 1934 and corresponding provisions of prior Revenue Acts. Similarly, the proceeds therefrom in the form of gains realized upon hedging transactions are reflected in net income, either indirectly by compensating for losses realized on the sale of spot cotton thereby making such losses non-deductible, or directly by their inclusion in income as compensating for fluctuations in the market price of cotton adversely affecting the selling price of cotton goods or the cost of raw materials necessary to the manufacture thereof.

The discussion in the preceding paragraph is phrased in language applicable only to taxpayers using accounting methods reflecting only realized gains or losses. However, taxpayers who employ accounting methods reflecting realizable gains and losses thru the use of inventories involving adjustments to market price of goods on hand likewise indulge in hedging operations for a like reason and with similar results. Differences in accounting methods do not affect the principle tho they vary its application. For example, if realized losses compensated by insurance or otherwise are not deductible, it follows that unrealized losses ordinarily taken into account by the permissible use of such inventories are not deductible when compensation therefor has been provided

by insurance or otherwise. Inventories involving adjustments to market at most permit adjustments in taxable income to take into account realizable rather than realized gains or losses and require corresponding changes in the bases for computing gain or loss. That is, essentially inventories involving adjustments to market take into account the effect of market fluctuations during the taxable year on a taxpayer's financial condition at the close of the accounting period. Where insurance eliminates the risks, the results of which inventories involving adjustments to market were designed to take into account, obviously either the goods involved must be eliminated from such inventories or the distorted results attained in net income by including such goods in inventories must be corrected in some way. As the elimination of spot goods protected by hedges from inventory presents substantial practical difficulties, it seems preferable in the ordinary case to allow such cotton to remain in inventory and to eliminate the resulting distortion in net income by corrective offsetting adjustments thereon. In S. M. 5693 (C.B.V.—2,20), in which a similar question involving cotton and grain dealers was considered, the permissible accounting methods for correctly ascertaining net income were summarized as follows:

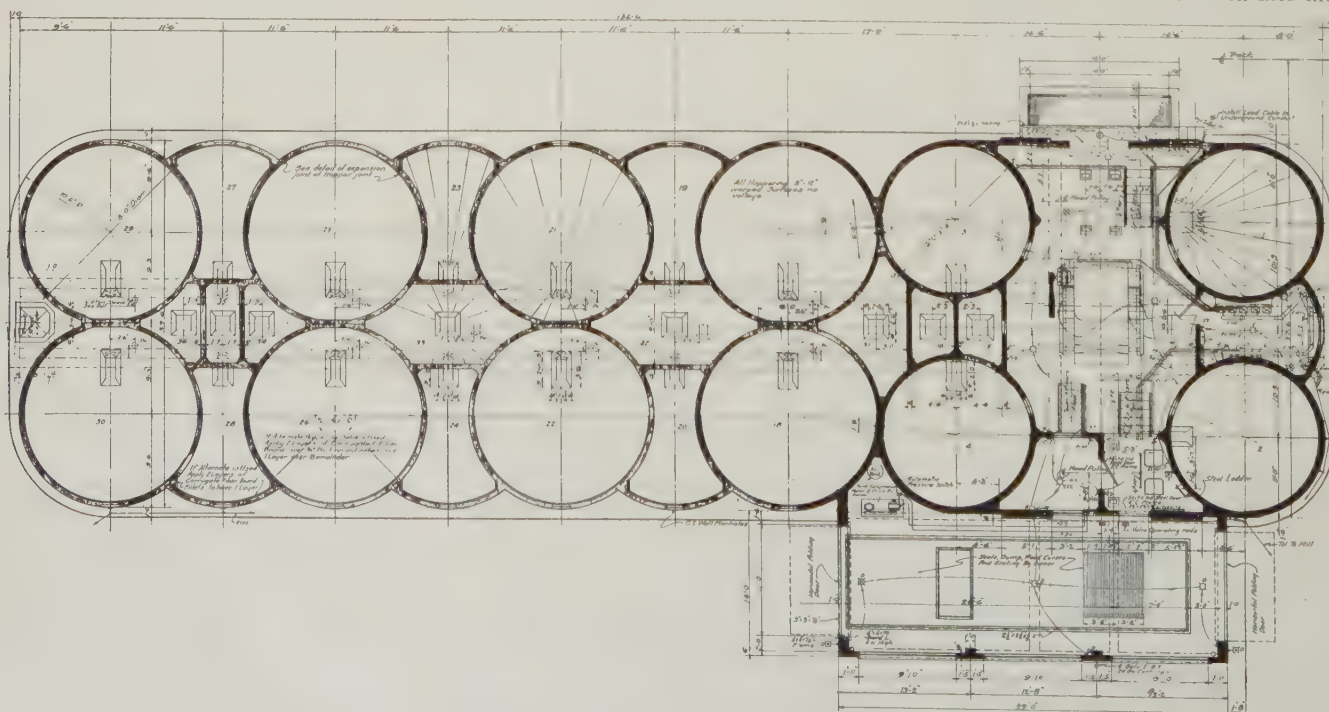
The practice followed by cotton and grain dealers, of bringing all elements to market price at date of closing, which has been in use for a long period of years and which conforms to the best accounting practice in the trade, is recognized as the only practical method of arriving at a true and correct result of the operations. This means—

### Application to Grain and Cotton

(1) That cotton and grain actually on hand at the close of the year (the physical inventory) should be valued at market;

(2) That cotton and grain dealers should incorporate in their balance sheets at the close of the taxable year at market such open future contracts to which they are parties as are hedges against actual spot or cash transaction or against forward sales or purchases, as the case may be; provided, that no purely speculative transactions in futures not offset by actual spot or cash transactions or concurrent forward purchases or sales may be so included or taken into the taxpayer's account in any manner until such transactions are actually closed by liquidation; and provided further, that the values of the commodity covered by such open future contracts shall not be added to or deducted from the inventory of the taxpayer;

(3) That any profit from such contracts as are required under (2) to be incorporated in the balance sheets should be taken into income and



Bin Plan of 325,000 Bus. Concrete Elevator at Grand Island, Nebr.  
[See facing and outside front cover pages]



any loss therefrom deducted from income.

It will be noted that the effect of the above-quoted ruling was to exclude from the income computation the profit or loss reflected in inventory due to market fluctuations, and that such exclusion was accomplished by adopting the accounting practice of reflecting in taxable income at the close of the accounting period a profit or loss (tho such items had not then accrued in the ordinary sense) from the open futures contracts to offset or nullify the loss or profit in inventory due to market fluctuations. That ruling required the use of the accounting practice therein prescribed as the one best designed to reflect income in the case of grain and cotton dealers.

It follows from the above that hedging transactions are essentially to be regarded as insurance rather than a dealing in capital assets within the comprehension of section 117 of the Revenue Act of 1934. Regardless of accounting or inventory methods in use, provisions pertaining to capital gains and losses govern gains or losses on futures contracts which are speculative. Futures contracts representing true hedges against price fluctuations in spot goods are not speculative transactions, though not concurrent with spot transactions. Futures contracts which are not hedges against spot transactions are speculative unless they are hedges against concurrent futures or forward sales or purchases.

## National Elevator Ass'n Re-elects

A two day annual meeting of the National Co-operative Elevator Ass'n came to a close at the Hotel Stats, Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 24, with re-election of previous officers.

Oscar Heline, Marcus, Ia., is pres.; Paul E. Peeler, Elk City, Okla., is vice-pres., and Frank Rutherford, Omaha, Neb., is sec'y.

State farmers' elevator ass'ns of Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota are members of this organization. About 40 delegates were in attendance.

## Modern Elevator and Mill at Grand Island, Nebr.

The new fireproof grain elevator of 325,000 bus. capacity erected in connection with the new flour mill of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. at Grand Island, Neb., has been designed primarily for storage, with only the equipment needed to move the wheat in and out.

THE STORAGE bins in the annex hold 235,000 bus., and those in the head house 90,000. The storage measures 132 ft., 6 ins. by 37 ft., 6 ins. The eight large circular reinforced concrete bins are 18 ft. in diameter, with walls 6 ins. thick and 100 ft. high. Being set 4 ft. apart the large bins afford 6 large interstices and 8 smaller interstice bins. Over the bins is a texas 7 ft., 6 ins. by 13 ft., thru the middle of which runs a 14-in. screw conveyor to carry wheat to the bins. Under the bins is a tunnel 7x7 ft. containing a screw conveyor carrying the grain to basement of head house, where an underground conveyor transfers wheat 50 ft. to the flour mill, the return side of this conveyor being utilized for bringing mill screenings back from the mill cleaning department to the elevator bins for screenings.

Instead of employing the usual form of construction for the hopper bottoms of the bins corrugated fiber board was first placed against the inside bin wall making a layer  $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick. The lean mix of sand and cement which supports the hopper bottom was then placed against the fiber board. When this concrete set it constituted a pedestal that is capable of carrying all of the weight of the grain that is carried on the bin bottom slab.

The emulsified asphalt seal at the top of the fiber board prevents any grain from flowing down between the concrete pedestal and the bin wall. The bin wall is thus left free to expand and contract. This system of bin hopping has been used previously and it is found to eliminate the stress that cracks bin walls.

THE HEAD HOUSE is 20x38 ft., and 26 ft., 11 ins. higher than the tanks, the four circular bins at the corners of the head house being 100 ft. high, and 15 ft. in diameter. On one side of the working house is a car receiving sink protected by a canopy, the wheat flowing from the sink by gravity to the two elevator boots in the basement. On the opposite side of the house is an inclosed 39x14 ft. driveway for trucks, with horizontal folding doors. Here grain is weighed on a 20-ton Fairbanks Dump Scale, and the trucks are unloaded by an air lift, the sink into which the grain drops discharging by gravity into the boot of an elevator in the pit, which is 8 ft. to the ceiling, the basement floor being 8 ft., 6 ins. and the work floor 13 ft., 6 ins.

Each of the three elevator legs has a capacity of 2,750 bus. per hour. One of the legs is equipped with a Clow-Winter head drive. The other two are equipped with V-belt and roller chain reduction.

On bin floor of the head house is a 2,000-bu. Howe Hopper Scale weighing grain received from cars. Six bins under the hopper scale are used for receiving garnerers from which grain is handled in carload lots thru the No. 11 receiving separator on the first floor of the elevator. The bins are ventilated thru the tops of the tanks, and are equipped with the Zeleny Electric Thermometer System. A car spout is provided for loading out screenings.

The employees' elevator is all steel with 12" wide belt and totally enclosed motor drive.

The elevator is equipped with a suction system consisting of a motor driven slow speed exhaust fan with grain extractor and with suction pipes extending to all parts of the elevator and connected to screw conveyors, receiving garnerers and floor sweeps. Elevator head suction is provided by a direct motor driven No. 8 RotoClone.

The motors and starters used in this elevator are G. E. totally enclosed fan cooled ball bearing motors and dust tight starters. The owner installed the dust collecting system with his own millwrights and metal workers. Two silent chain drives from motors to screw conveyors were manufactured by the Morse Chain Co.

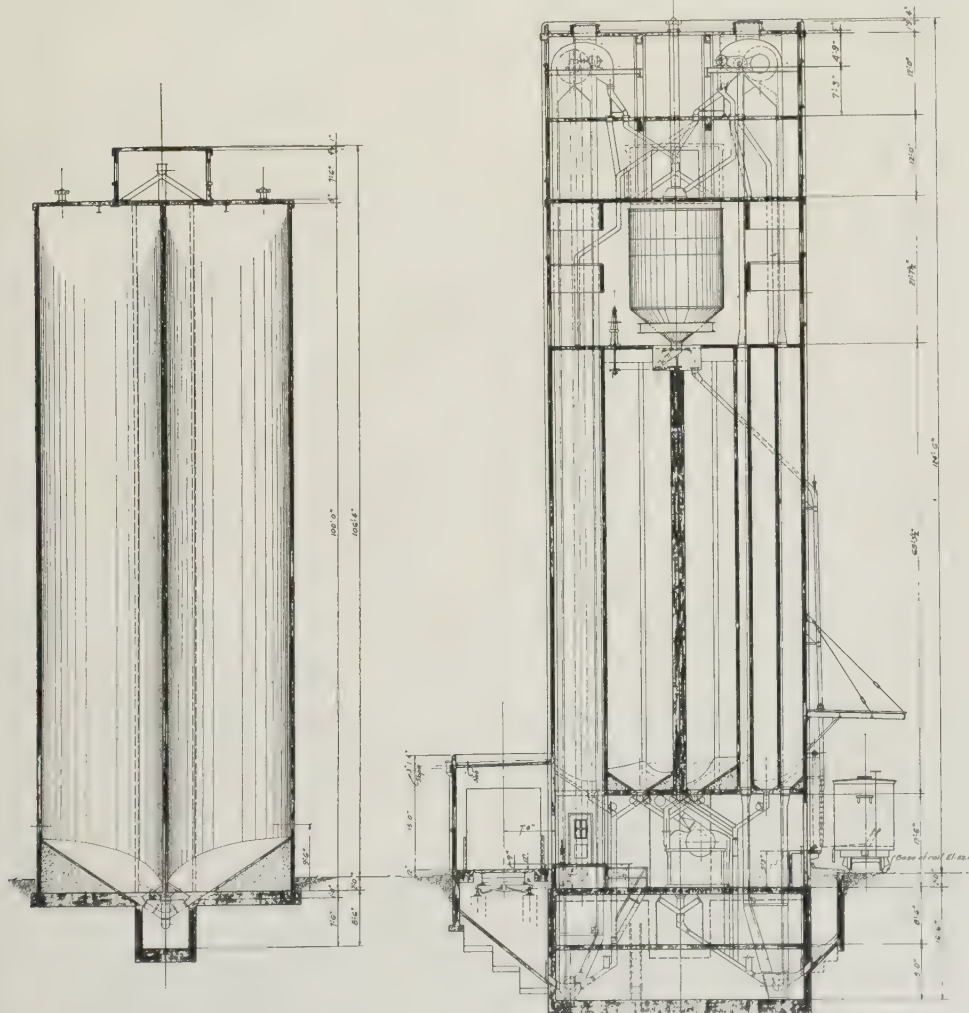
All of the machinery and metal work in the mill and in the elevator, including the suction system in the elevator, was installed by the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Company's own millwrights.

The plant was designed and the construction work supervised by Horner & Wyatt. The grain elevator building construction was performed by Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co.

The elevator was planned so that the storage capacity can be doubled by adding storage bins on the opposite side of the workhouse from the present bins.

The flour mill is unique in that it is the first mill to use vacuum glass bricks in place of conventional type windows. It is the first mill to use the battery system of roller mill drive and one of the first mills to be equipped with a complete air conditioning system at the time of construction. Modernistic lines have been used in the design of both the mill and the elevator in order to produce a pleasing appearance for the entire plant. The milling company offices are in a part of the second floor of the warehouse building.

F. M. Ross is manager of the Grand Island plant of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. See illustration on outside front cover.



SECTION THRU BINS

SECTION THRU WORKHOUSE

Vertical Sectional Views of Concrete Elevator at Grand Island, Nebr.  
[See facing and outside front cover pages]



# The Federal Unemployment Tax

By W. M. KIXMILLER in "Foundation Guide for Payroll Taxes"

**The Federal Excise Tax.** The Federal Social Security Act levies an excise tax on all employers who employ a total of at least 8 employees. It is called an excise tax because it is imposed on the privilege of hiring people. This tax is assessed under title IX of the Act.

The unemployment tax must not be confused with the tax levied under title VIII of the Social Security Act, for the purpose of building up a reserve for old-age annuities. The basis of both the unemployment compensation and old-age annuities taxes is the payroll, but there are certain limitations under title VIII that do not appear in title IX; also the classes of employers liable for the respective taxes differ. The two taxes must at all times be distinguished.

The unemployment tax begins January 1, 1936; the first payment of 1936 taxes will be due on Jan. 31, 1937. This tax is assessed on employers only, and is a percentage of the total payroll. The rates are as follows:

Year	Per Cent Tax
1936	1 per cent
1937	2 per cent
1938 and following years	3 per cent

In terms of dollars the employer will pay in accordance with the examples shown in table 3. Special note should be made of the fact that this tax is the *total* federal unemployment payroll tax and that there is no *federal* unemployment tax on employees. The states may and do levy on employees.

**Employers Taxable.** To be subject to the federal unemployment compensation tax an employer must have at least eight employees working for him any twenty days during the year, each day being in a different week. The employees need not all work at the same time during the day nor for the entire day nor do the twenty weeks necessarily have to be successive.

It is probable that all employers taxable under the federal act will also be taxable under

TABLE 3

Year	Per cent Tax	Total Annual Payroll	Tax
1936	1%	\$1,000	\$10
1937	2%	1,000	20
1938 and years following	3%	1,000	30

their respective state acts. The reverse of this is not true, however, for many of the state unemployment compensation laws will include employers not subject to the federal unemployment compensation tax. For instance, some states have already enacted laws levying a tax on the employers of four or more employees.

In order to have a clear picture of exactly who is taxable, it is necessary to consider the definitions of employer and employment together, for an employer is only taxable with respect to employment subject to the Act. Employment is defined in the Act to mean any service performed within the United States for an employer, except:

1. Agricultural labor (also excepted from the tax for old-age annuities).
2. Domestic service in private home (excepted from the old-age annuities tax also).
4. Service performed by an individual in the employ of his son, daughter, or spouse, and service performed by a child under the age of 21 in the employ of his father or mother (this type of service is not excepted from the old-age annuities tax). Notice that in case of a child working for his father the exception only applies if the child is under 21. In many states a girl will reach her majority before this.

6. Service performed in the employ of a state, a political subdivision thereof, or an instrumentality of one or more states or politi-

cal subdivisions (the same exception is made from the old-age annuities tax).

7. Service performed in the employ of a corporation, community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual (this exception is made also from the old-age annuities tax).

For the purpose of determining whether the payrolls for any organization are excluded, the use to which the income is applied is the ultimate test of the exclusion, rather than the source from which the income is derived. For instance, if a church owns an apartment building from which it derives income which is devoted to religious, charitable, or scientific purposes, services rendered for the apartment building are still excluded from the payroll tax. Note that casual labor and service performed by an individual under the age of 65 are not excluded from the unemployment tax, though they are excepted from the old-age annuities tax.

An employer is defined to be a person who employs for some portion of the day (whether or not at the same moment of time) a total number of eight or more individuals, on each of some twenty days during the taxable year, each day being in a different calendar week. Combining this with the above definition of employment, it may be said in a general way that a taxpayer or taxable person is a person who has in his employ eight or more persons at some moment of time during one day in each of twenty weeks, performing some service that is not excluded. It is immaterial whether the employer employs one person in each of eight separate businesses or enterprises or eight persons in one business; he is an employer of eight persons on any day during which that many persons perform services for him, whether consecutively, as where he has two shifts of four each, or concurrently.

An example of an employer of eight who is not liable for the federal unemployment compensation tax is one who employs six persons in his business, and two domestic servants; another example is that of three partners working in the business with seven employees. Minors must also be counted. Where an employer employs eight or more scattered through different states, he must still pay the federal tax although his employees will be unable to collect benefits, unless he is liable for state contributions.

The Act does not define an employee, though it does provide that the term shall include the officers of a corporation. The problem is not an impossible one if it is attacked from a common sense point of view.

Other factors to consider are whether the service is performed regularly and continuously, and whether the compensation paid for the service comes within the term "wages" as defined in the Act.

In general, the following will not be classed as employees: attorneys, accountants and other professional men, builders, collectors, men working for fees, and independent contractors.

Agents and house-to-house canvassers are employees if they work on a commission basis and are subject to the control of the employer. The question is one of fact in each case and under certain circumstances all of those enumerated above would be employees; for instance, an accountant who is a full-time worker for one company, not handling other accounts, would, of course, be an employee.

A good test is to determine whether the person doing the work represents the employer only as to the result of the work; if he does, and acts entirely independent in the means used, he is not an employee. Partners working for the partnership and drawing a salary are not employees.

**Tax Basis—Calculation of Tax.** The unemployment compensation tax is a tax on employers for the privilege of employing individuals. This is the reason it is called an excise tax. It became effective Jan. 1, 1936. The tax basis is the payroll, the total amount of "wages." The tax begins at the rate of 1 per cent of the payroll for 1936, graduates to 2 per cent for 1937, and thereafter the tax is 3 per cent per annum.

**Wages.** The Act defines "wages" as "all remuneration for employment, including the cash value of all remuneration paid in any medium other than cash." It is necessary, in computing the total payroll on which the tax is based, to include all remuneration given or due, but unpaid, in consideration for employment of that year, including, as well as cash, the cash value of all remuneration paid in any medium other than cash. This includes the cash value of compensation in other forms, such as living quarters, board, securities, etc. Market value will be the cash value. If the price of the service is fixed, that price will presumably be the fair cash value.

In calculating the total wages, payment for excluded services need not be considered. The total wages paid will include bonuses, royalties, commissions paid salesmen or others, expenses allowed salesmen if not expressly distinguished from commissions, special discounts to employees, commissions on insurance policies paid to agents who are not independent contractors, as well as ordinary salaries.

Under the Federal Revenue Act of 1934 (Income Tax Regulations 86, article 22 (a) (2)) tips are not regarded as gifts, but are taxable as compensation paid for services, and the same rule should apply under the Social Security Act. Under this theory they will be considered wages of the employer and so will have to be accounted for in the payroll. Christmas gifts, if in fact profit-sharing bonuses, or if based on a fixed percentage of annual salary, must be included. As corporate directors have no authority to give away the corporation's assets, amounts received from a corporation by an employee will in every case be considered wages.

Where an employer carries group life insurance on his employees he need not include the premiums paid as part of his payroll.

The term "wages" as used in the unemployment compensation sections of the Social Security Act, is not limited in amount. If an officer of a corporation receives a salary of \$50,000 per year, the total amount is taxable for the purpose of unemployment compensation. The old-age annuity sections of the act are essentially different in this respect, for in those sections the tax is limited to a levy on \$3,000 or less per individual. Thus, in computing the unemployment compensation tax, the total payroll figure must be used, but in computing the old-age annuity tax, no tax is levied for the excess of any salary over \$3,000. This will make the tax base for unemployment compensation quite different from that for old-age annuities.

**Omaha, Neb.**—Suit has been filed against the Nebraska Consolidated Mills, asking an accounting of over \$488,000 collected in processing taxes and held since the AAA was declared unconstitutional. Oscar Roeser & Sons, et al., bakers and vendees of the milling company's flour, are the plaintiffs. They ask the court to appoint a special master to determine who is entitled to the processing tax money that was collected and is possessed by the defendant.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## ARIZONA

Safford, Ariz.—The capacity of the mill of the Arizona Flour Mills Co. has been increased from 100 barrels to 150 barrels per day.

## ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—A complete corn meal and feed grinding plant is being installed by the Little Rock Feed Co.

## CALIFORNIA

Modesto, Cal.—B. H. Matteson, a pioneer stock feed manufacturer of California, has opened the Stanislaus Feed Mills here, producing a full line of poultry and stock feeds. Mr. Matteson first operated a feed mill here in 1906, when there were only two other such plants in this state.

Sacramento, Cal.—E. R. Warren, grain division chairman, with B. J. Bell and D. C. Wallace, all of San Francisco, and W. B. Stephens, of Woodland, met in San Francisco, Nov. 24, to organize and plan their work. C. G. Flammer, of Los Angeles, is also on this com'te. They decided the first thing to do was to find out whether an amendment could be made to the present Bag Law that would make it optional for a grain grower whether he sold his "field run" grain crop as harvested on a gross weight basis, or under the present Bag Law provisions. —I. J. Strommes, sec'y, California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

## CANADA

Calgary, Alta.—Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., sustained wind damage on Nov. 19.

St. Marys, Ont.—A new grain cleaner has been installed at the Wolverton Flour Mills, Ltd.

It is reported that the wheat pools of Canada are considering entering the life insurance business.

Montreal, Que.—A large feed manufacturing plant will be erected here by the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.

Winnipeg, Man.—A change in the hours of trading on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to correspond with those now in force on the Chicago Board of Trade took place on Nov. 27, the new hours being: From 9:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m., central standard time, the closing hour on Saturdays being noon.

Winnipeg, Man.—Notice has been given by the Reliance Grain Co., of this city, that it will, on Jan. 2, 1937, redeem all of the \$1,400,000 6% first mortgage and collateral trust bonds, due 1948, outstanding. It is reported that the company intends to replace these bonds with an issue of \$1,400,000 first mortgage and collateral trust bonds, series A, of which \$400,000 will be short term, carrying a coupon of 3%, and \$1,000,000 carrying a coupon of 4½% and maturing in 1952.

## COLORADO

Peckham, Colo.—The Weld Grain Co. sustained a small fire loss on Nov. 9.

Peckham, Colo.—An explosion occurred in the elevator of the Weld Grain Co. on Nov. 19, causing slight damage.

Manassa, Colo.—The mill known as the Los Cerritos Flour Mill, recently taken over by Richardson & Yeakley, is now in operation after a thoro overhauling and installation of new machinery.

## ILLINOIS

Lena, Ill.—The B. P. Hill Grain Co. has added a new heavy duty Soweigh Motor Truck Scale to its equipment.

Nekoma, Ill.—The office of the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. was robbed of about \$206 on the afternoon of Nov. 24.

Chrisman, Ill.—A new mixer and new line shafting have been installed in the feed mill of the Chrisman Milling Co.

Edwardsville, Ill.—Dippold Bros. have recently installed a Kelly Duplex Cutter Head for the preparation of cracked corn.

Bismarck, Ill.—The Bismarck Grain Co. has recently added a truck dump and a new heavy duty Soweigh Motor Truck Scale to its equipment.

Oblong, Ill.—Sam Glezen, owner and operator of the Mont Eagle Milling Co., suffered a painful injury to his hip when he slipped off the mill platform recently.

Marseilles, Ill.—F. M. Becker, manager of the Marseilles Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator for the past eight months, has resigned to take employment with the Illinois Grain Corp.

Cooksville, Ill.—Arthur Ramein, of Cullom, has been appointed manager of the Cooksville Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding Benjamin E. Edel, manager for 20 years, whose death was reported in the Journals last number.

Altamont, Ill.—George Stroble, for years in the feed and poultry business at this station, is dismantling the old furniture factory and rebuilding it into a country grain elevator. It will be driven by electricity.

Paxton, Ill.—B. E. Morgan, who until a year ago conducted the elevator of the Paxton Farmers Grain Co., died Nov. 16 in a hospital in Bloomington, where he had been a patient for three weeks. He was 72 years of age.

Streator, Ill.—A meeting of the grain trade of the Streator territory will be held at the Plumb Hotel, this city, Dec. 10, at 6:30 p. m., at which time dinner will be served. Some important matters affecting grain dealers will be discussed.

Bement, Ill.—The Bement Grain Co. is building a new office on the site of the former location, the new building to be larger and more modern. The company will use the office of the Bement Livestock Shipping Ass'n until the new building is completed.

Pekin, Ill.—A district meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois was held in this city on Nov. 18. A business meeting followed the 6:30 p. m. dinner at the Spanish tavern. The new social security tax and other corporation taxes were discussed.

Manhattan, Ill.—George Hargreaves, 71 years of age, retired grain dealer, was killed instantly, on Dec. 1, when the car he was driving was struck by a train at a railroad crossing near Emington, Ill. Some time ago, for many years he conducted a grain business here.

Bronson (Oakwood p. o.), Ill.—George C. Arnold is raising his elevator at this point, which has operated here for about 40 years. With the passing of its elevator, Bronson will practically cease to function as a town. Its depot, at the crossing of the C. & E. I. and the Illinois Terminal, was removed several years ago.

Kirkland, Ill.—George W. Banks & Son have sold their elevator business here to a group of men from Galva, Ill., who will take possession Jan. 1. Mr. Colton, one of the new owners, will move his family to Kirkland and assume management. Mr. Banks and his son, Gerson, L., bot the elevator in 1914 from E. O. Marshall. Market closes at noon.

Kenney, Ill.—The Kenney Elevtr. Co.'s east elevator and contents burned early Sunday

morning, Nov. 15; loss, estimated at approximately \$28,000; partly covered by insurance. Stored in the elevator were 10,000 bus. of soybeans (owned by the Shellabarger Grain Products Co.) and 5,000 bus. of corn. The business office, which was separate from the elevator, was not damaged. Business will be carried on at another elevator owned by the company and which is located west of the I. C. depot. The elevator that burned was one of the oldest buildings in Kenney, having been built in 1873.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$4,500, net to buyer, an increase of \$100 over the previous transfer.

Rate of interest for advances on Bs/L has been fixed at 5% per annum for December by the directors of the Board of Trade.

New members of the Chicago Board of Trade are as follows: Thomas Y. Wickham, Roy M. Rubenstein, Alfred M. Stamm (the two latter of New York City), Sidney Landis, an employee of Faroll Bros., and Frank F. Cornelius, both of Chicago.

Owing to the death of Edwin A. Doern, the corporation of Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co. will be dissolved. The business formerly operated by the corporation will continue to be handled by Scarritt & Hannah (Chas. E. Scarritt sole owner).—Scarritt & Hannah.

The meeting of the Grain Market Analysts Club Dec. 3 was well attended. The two speakers of the evening, Frank G. Coe and Edward Griffin, gave very informative talks on the present industrial corn situation and on corn from the distillers viewpoint.

James H. Meehan, sec'y of Howard, Bartels & Co. for over 50 years, died Nov. 26, at the age of 75 years, after a long illness. Mr. Meehan, whose particular interest was the cash grain trade, was well known on La Salle St. as a reporter for the Daily Trade Bulletin.

Harry B. Shaw, retired grain trader and member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died Nov. 29, in St. Mary's Hospital, Kankakee. Mr. Shaw, who was 72 years of age, moved to Mokena after his retirement eight years ago. His father, Alexander K. Shaw, was a charter member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Directors of the Board of Trade have authorized maximum limits of 8 cents above or below the previous day's close, to govern daily fluctuations in December futures of all grains. The previous limit was 5 cents. A similar order was made in September, when a congested condition in corn existed.

Because some members favored advancing the closing time of trading on the Board of Trade 15 minutes, to 1:30 p. m., central standard time, the membership voted on the question recently, with the result that the present hours won, 523 to 228. The hours are from 9:30 a. m. to 1:15 p. m., except on Saturdays, when the

## INDIANA

Berne, Ind.—Berne Equity Exchange has installed an ear corn crusher which was furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Stewart (r. f. d. Williamsport), Ind.—The Miller Elevtr. Co., Inc., has installed a new heavy duty Soweigh Motor Truck Scale.

## STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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Seymour, Ind.—Plans for holding the second Jackson County corn show and corn school here, Dec. 11, have been announced.—W. B. C.

Elwood, Ind.—The Kiefer Grain & Supply Co. recently improved its equipment by the installation of 15-ton truck scale at its elevator.

Rockville, Ind.—The Parke County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., recently added a new Soweigh Motor Truck Scale to its equipment.

Boonville, Ind.—Cyril J. Wagner, of Warrick County, known as the "soybean king of America," will become county treasurer Jan. 1.—W. B. C.

Boonville, Ind.—Howard Bradley, for many years manager of the Elkhorn Mills, is now associated with Otto C. G. Roller, operator of the Boonville Mills.—W. B. C.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual local meeting in this city on Jan. 9, at the Anthony Hotel. It will be a dinner meeting.

Fillmore, Ind.—The Elvtr. & Feed Co. has recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer. The new machine is of one-ton capacity, with floor level feed and with motor drive.

Rossville, Ind.—Paul Rodenbarger has been employed as field representative for the Dayton Grain Co., which operates elevators at Dayton and Mulberry, Ind. Mr. Rodenbarger will be located at Rossville.

Evansville, Ind.—John J. Stilz, 75, who for many years was salesman for the Phoenix Mills and later associated in the same capacity with Igleheart Bros, Inc., died at his home on Dec. 4 after an illness of two years.—W. B. C.

Bicknell, Ind.—The O. L. Barr Grain Co., which operates an elevator here, recently completed a grain storage building having a capacity for 7,000 bus. of ear corn and 5,000 bus. of oats. It is provided with bins, a distributor spout and a gas engine.

Converse, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. has appointed Charles Burnside, of Roseburg, manager of its local elevator, succeeding Glenn Martin, resigned, manager for the past several years. Mr. Burnside will move his family to Converse.

Albion, Ind.—Stiefel Grain Co. is installing a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer at its plant. The new machine has floor level feed and is motor driven. Capacity is one ton. This mixer has a new type head drive which makes the machine noiseless in operation.

Centerville, Ind.—An item appearing in Indiana news column of the Journal for Nov. 11, should have appeared in the Michigan news items, as it relates to the Centerville Co-op. Co., Centerville, Mich. We regret exceedingly this error as the Farmers Co-op. Co. of Centerville, Ind., is in good financial condition and will continue in business as heretofore.

Evansville, Ind.—A record-breaking dividend has been declared by the directors of Mead Johnson & Co. here, boosting the year's dividend payments to a new high. The directors declared the regular 75 cent quarterly dividend plus a \$1 extra dividend, the largest in the history of the company. The dividend increased the total paid on common stock this year to \$7 a share. In addition to the common stock dividend, directors declared the semi-annual preferred stock dividend of 35 cents a share.—W. B. C.

Fountain City, Ind.—Raymond Carman, who recently purchased the Muff Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator as reported in the Sept. 23 Journals, has completely overhauled the plant and installed modern feed milling equipment, including a large hammer mill, 15-ton scale, fan, corn sheller and Sidney Special mixer, all equipment being furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co. A formal opening of the plant was held on Nov. 21. Mr. Carman operates under the name of the Carman Supply Co., which is individually owned and managed by him. He will continue his plant at Lynn, Ind., which has a line of feed, coal and milling service.

Medora, Ind.—We have just completed a new warehouse for feed and wholesale groceries. Building is 70x72 feet, wood frame with metal siding and tin roof.—Bundy Bros. [operators of a 32,000-bu. elevator and 80-barrel mill.]

Radnor, Ind.—Frank Felix, age 41, has been indicted by the Carroll County grand jury on a charge of second degree arson for burning an elevator here Sept. 20, 1931. He has made several confessions of the crime, but that does not make good the fire loss to the property owners who pay fire insurance premiums.

## IOWA

Dysart, Ia.—R. V. Leo has completed a new feed storage building, 26x50 feet, 10 feet high.

Ellsworth, Ia.—A large hammer mill has been installed at the elevator of the Ellsworth Grain Co.

Drakesville, Ia.—The Blaker Lbr. & Grain Co.'s plant was damaged by fire on Nov. 12; loss, \$10,000.

Des Moines, Ia.—A new molasses mixer is being installed by George Schaaf, who has added a warehouse to his feed store for that purpose.

Albia, Ia.—The receiver for the W. A. Wilkin Grain Co. has sold the business to the Cernich Grain Co., which will continue the business at Albia.

George, Ia.—J. A. Seward, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point for two years, has resigned and taken a similar position at Scranton, Ia.

Truesdale, Ia.—The local elevator and feed mill of the Quaker Oats Co. has been closed for the season and the merchandise stock transferred to the company's elevator at Alta.

New London, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a new and larger feed mill and increasing the power to operate the grinders from two 10-h.p. motors to two 20-h.p. motors.

Hanlontown, Ia.—An oat huller, operated by a 7½-h.p. electric motor, and a feed mixer, also operated by electricity, have just been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Ringstead, Ia.—Recently thieves broke into the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s office but were unable to find any money. They then went to the railway depot where they blew the safe and obtained about \$30.—Art Torkelson.

Rudd, Ia.—Robt. Lodge, manager Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, resigned as of Dec. 1. He is entering a farm implement business in Charles City, Ia. Homer Burcham, who was assistant here, has been appointed manager. A little over a year ago Mr. Burcham was employed as assistant at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Blairsburg, Ia.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. Co.

Alton, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Lbr. Co. had at the time of the fire reported in the Journals last number about 7,000 bus. of grain, eight carloads of coal, some of which can be salvaged, 5,000 feet of finished lumber, one-half carload of flour and a large quantity of paint. The west addition, housing the hammer mill, was saved. Arson is suspected, since other blazes recently had been extinguished in the lumber shed (where the last fire originated) without serious damage.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Twelve local meetings covering the state of Iowa have been held this year by the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa. In these meetings we had the co-operation of the Extension Service of the Iowa State College and messages were brot to elevator managers and directors attending concerning reorganizing under the new co-operative law to increase membership and carry out co-operative principles. Grain marketing, the movement of grain from surplus to deficit areas, shipping and transportation, freight rates, processing and conditioning of grain, and dealing with itinerant merchant truckers were widely discussed.—D. E. Edison, sec'y.

## KANSAS

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Coffeyville, Kan.—A grain cleaner was recently installed at the local plant of the Moore-Lowry Flour Mills.

Denmark, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed R. C. Wollesen manager of its elevator, succeeding H. P. Neilsen.

Hunter, Kan.—Installation of new scales is being considered by the Mitchell County Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, also general repairs to its elevator here.

Bennington, Kan.—New foundations have been put under the local elevator of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. and a filling station erected. H. A. Waite has been manager of this house for nearly a quarter of a century.

Wichita, Kan.—A sudden heart attack caused the death of J. J. Mann, executive sec'y of the Wichita Board of Trade, early on the morning of Nov. 16. Mr. Mann was well known in traffic circles of the grain and milling industry. He was 62 years old.

Quinter, Kan.—Harry Higgason, of Hoxie, has been employed as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Robert Starkey, who has gone with an insurance company near Denver, Colo. Mr. Higgason has moved his family to Quinter.

Oswego, Kan.—Altho he was thot to be making good recovery from a recent operation and had gone to California for a rest, James Karns, senior member of the Karns Grain Products Co., of this city, died recently. His sons, Merton and Elton, were associated with him in the business.

Junction City, Kan.—We have recently purchased the entire equipment of the 200-barrel flour mill of the Aurora Flour Mills, of this city, who ceased operations Jan. 1, 1936, and are now operating their plant here only as a grain terminal and owned by Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo.—Hogan Milling Co.

Dodge City, Kan.—The latest applicants for membership in the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n are as follows: E. R. Sanner Feed & Seed, Newton; Teichgraeber Milling Co., Emporia; Rice Grain Co., Emporia; Wheatley Lbr. & Grain Co., Gypsum; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Gypsum; Western Grain & Com. Co., Dodge City, and A. F. Mangelsdorf Seed Co., Atchison.

## KENTUCKY

Falmouth, Ky.—The Falmouth Milling Co., Inc., is closing up its business.

Jamestown, Ky.—The plant of the Jamestown Milling Co. has been re-opened, after being closed for some time, with B. E. Foley as manager.

## MICHIGAN

Pewamo, Mich.—William Davarn, operating as Pewamo Elvtr. Co., sustained wind damage recently.

Durand, Mich.—Durand Milling Co. is installing a new Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder ahead of the mill.

Dowagiac, Mich.—Schpoks Milling Co. has purchased a combined sheller and cleaner from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Grand Blanc, Mich.—Grand Blanc Co-op. Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: I. E. Parsons and others.

Petersburg, Mich.—Farmers Market & Supply Co. is now using the combined sheller and cleaner which was furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Richmond, Mich.—Adair Feed & Grain Co. has recently installed a Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder ahead of its hammer mill to provide an even, uniform feed.

Colon, Mich.—Fred Reynolds, who bot the Colon Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at auction recently, as reported in the Journals last number, opened it for business on Nov. 21, under the name of the Reynolds Elvtr. Co.

Vassar, Mich.—A man giving his name as Smith (later it was found out to be George Kozlowski) recently sold the Hart Elvtr. Co. 100 pounds of red beans. Between the elevator and the office he raised the number of beans to 1001 pounds, and was paid for that amount. Later he was arrested and pleaded guilty to tricking the elevator office help.

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Saginaw, Mich.



New Haven, Mich.—The Farmers Elevator Co. will hold open house all day Dec. 18, starting at 9 o'clock, with a program of entertainment and educational features, to which the public is invited. Admission free.

Howard City, Mich.—A new bean drier was recently installed at the Howard City Elevator Co.'s elevator, of which Earl Norris is manager. The new equipment dries 800 100-pound bags of beans every 24 hours.

Alto, Mich.—Burglars entered the office of Bergy Bros. elevator early in the morning of Nov. 23, blew open the safe and escaped with \$45 in currency and other valuables. Entrance was gained by breaking a glass door.

Hastings, Mich.—The old Hastings Co-op. Elevator was opened for business recently by the Hastings Grain & Bean Co., with Leslie W. Enzian as manager. The elevator has been closed for nearly a year following a receivership.

Centerville, Mich.—The Centerville Co-op. Co. has placed its affairs in the hands of Attorney S. C. Keasey, as receiver, who is to close the company's affairs and divide the proceeds among the members of the co-operative.

Port Huron, Mich.—It is reported that the Michigan Elevator Exchange, Inc., has been notified to remove part of its building which is built on city property. The elevator is said to extend 3½ feet on Commercial St. and 4½ feet on Grand River Ave. on city property.

Watertown (r.d. Sandusky), Mich.—Edward Schultz, who for 13 years was manager of the Watertown Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator, has entered the hay and straw business for himself, with his office at his home south of Watertown. He is associated with his two sons in his new enterprise.

Conklin, Mich.—The mill and warehouse of the Peoples Milling Co. burned at 8:30 a. m., Nov. 28; loss, about \$15,800; not fully covered by insurance. The blaze was reported to have started near a stove. Some of the records were saved, but most of the equipment was damaged beyond salvage. The power plant in a concrete structure in the rear of the mill was undamaged.

## MINNESOTA

Maynard, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator was damaged by wind Nov. 24.

Osseo, Minn.—Arnold Emholz has added a corn cutter and grader to his feed mill equipment.

New Auburn, Minn.—An oat huller was recently installed at the plant of J. H. Ayer & Son.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has had a new galvanized iron roof put on its elevator.

Waseca, Minn.—The Waseca Processing Co. has replaced its hammer mill with one of larger capacity.

Flensburg, Minn.—The Flensburg Lbr. & Grain Co.'s plant has been purchased by the Lampert Lbr. Co.

Okabena, Minn.—The Fleischmann Malting Co. has installed new leg belting and "V" cups in its plant at this point.

Kragens, Minn.—A Howell Duplex Safety Man Lift is being installed in the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Co. here.

Franklin, Minn.—Additional grain storage has been added to the elevator of the Caven Elevator Co. and new coal sheds built.

Blue Earth, Minn.—Improvements recently made at the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator include a new grain cleaner.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has made general repairs, including new leg belting and Superior DP Cups.

Fairmont, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has had general repairs made to its elevator and has also installed a new 20-ton scale.

Kimball, Minn.—Lloyd Rognlie has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Equity Elevator Co.'s elevator, succeeding Harry E. Keene.

Windom, Minn.—Improvements recently made at the elevator of the Co-op. Elevator Co. included the remodeling of the house and rebuilding the coal sheds.

Willmar, Minn.—The feed manufacturing department of the All-state Hatchery has been augmented by installation of a one-ton feed mixer and oat huller.

Lakefield, Minn.—The equipment of the elevator of the E. P. Allison Grain Co. has been improved by the installation of a cleaner.

Elmore, Minn.—A corn cutter and grader and a one-ton feed mixer, replacing a smaller one, have been installed by the Elmore Feed Mill.

Duluth, Minn.—C. F. Haley, vice-pres. of A. D. Thomson & Co., is leaving for Miami Beach, Fla., Dec. 13, to spend the winter season.—F. G. C.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—A new hoist has been installed at the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator and a modern feed mixer installed in its feed department.

Hills, Minn.—The Hills Merc. Co. has installed a truck scale of larger capacity in its elevator driveway and also put a head drive on the elevator leg.

Currie, Minn.—A new leg and head drive have been installed at the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator and the exterior of the building covered with galvanized iron siding.

Northfield, Minn.—A new coat of paint has been given the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator, the roofs have been relaid and a new concrete floor put in the feed warehouse.

Dovray, Minn.—The 18,000-bu. elevator here formerly owned by the Farmers Elevator Co. was recently bot by Thomas Masterson, of Walnut Grove, and Ed Kleven, of Westbrook.

Duluth, Minn.—The Bob White Feed Mill purchased about 6,000 bus. of Argentine corn recently received here. The rest of the 50,000 bus. import is being jobbed out to feeders.—F. G. C.

Essex, Minn.—The 15,000-bu. grain elevator of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. at this point burned Nov. 24, with a loss estimated at about \$15,000; 6,000 bus. of grain was destroyed. An overheated stove was believed to have caused the fire.

Duluth, Minn.—The Duluth Board of Trade membership held by the late H. H. Whiting, pres. of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, has been posted for transfer to E. R. Mirick, recently elected a vice-pres. in that company.—F. G. C.

Windom, Minn.—The Southern Minnesota Managers Ass'n held its November meeting here on the 15th, being welcomed by the mayor himself. A. F. Nelson, sec'y of the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, was called upon by Pres. Mikelson to tell those present about the conference of agricultural representatives in Washington, D. C., on Nov. 6, which he did, giving his conclusions drawn from that conference in a clear, concise manner. A lively discussion was had on the question of minimum carload weight reductions, but no definite action resulted therefrom. Entertainment features before the meeting consisted of several numbers from the Commercial Club Octette from Mountain Lake.

Renville, Minn.—Altho the roads were covered with snow and ice, the attendance at the monthly meeting of the Western Grain Men's Ass'n, held in this city on Nov. 10, was very good. Piano and violin selections provided entertainment, as did also a moving picture. Truckers, threshers' liens and warehouse bonds came in for their share of notice and discussion, but the big feature of the evening was the presence of the president of the Minneapolis radio station WCCO, who gave a very interesting and entertaining talk on radio broadcasting, and also of the young lady who does the broadcasting of the markets from that station and whose voice is familiar to many country elevator operators. The date for the next meeting was fixed at Dec. 7.

St. Paul, Minn.—Knud Wefald, Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commissioner since 1932, died very suddenly at his home in this city on Oct. 25. His health had not been good for some time. He was 67 years of age.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Employees of the local Chamber of Commerce have formed an American Legion Post, with an initial membership of 60. The Chamber of Commerce Post is its name.

Extensive improvements have been completed in the main plant of the Fruen Milling Co. All elevating and conveying equipment, including floating boots, belts, Hammond Buckets and steel heads and legs were supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

The time of broadcasting the market quotations over station WCCO has been changed again, beginning with Nov. 30, the current market being given at 10 a. m., 11 a. m. and at noon, and the close at 1:45 p. m. On Saturdays the noon broadcast is omitted and the closing quotations will be given at 12:15 p. m.

New officers of the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n, recently elected, are as follows: Pres., A. C. Remele; vice-presidents, A. B. Ayers and E. J. Grimes; treas., M. W. Smith. In addition to the officers, the board is made up of the following from the grain and milling trades: B. F. Benson, P. S. Duff, D. E. Fraser, W. C. Helm, W. H. Mills, J. A. Mull, E. J. Pierce, R. R. Tennyson and L. D. Veltum.

About 35 members attended the dinner meeting of the Minneapolis Chapter of the National Ass'n of Grain Elevator Superintendents, held on Nov. 24 at the Curtis Hotel. Interesting talks were given by Robert Black, head of the local bureau of grain supervision of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, who spoke on "The New Corn Grade Standards," and by Martin Hovde, U. S. meteorologist, who gave a talk on the work of the U. S. Weather Bureau. The next meeting of the local chapter will be held in January.

Effective Nov. 30 the business heretofore conducted by the following companies will be continued under the name of Cargill, Inc.: Cargill Elevator Co., Cargill Elevators, Inc., Cargill Grain Co., Cargill Sales Co., Cargill Warehouse Co. and the Itasca Corp. The officers of the new corporation are: John H. MacMillan, chairman of the board; John H. MacMillan, Jr., pres.; Cargill MacMillan, vice-pres. and sec'y; Cecil C. Boden, Austen S. Cargill, Edward J. Grimes, Julius Hendel, Fred E. Lindahl, Daniel D. MacMillan, Frank L. Nelson and John G. Peterson, vice-presidents; Roy N. Hoople, treas.; Arthur C. Brown, Charles Costenbader, Albert G. Egermayer, Weston B. Grimes, Andrew L. Jacobs, Marcus Marshall, Duane L. Norby and Einar T. Pettersen, assistant secretaries; Charles W. Mooers, assistant treas. Directors: Austen S. Cargill, Edward J. Grimes, Julius Hendel, Fred E. Lindahl, Cargill MacMillan, Daniel D. MacMillan, John H. MacMillan, John H. MacMillan, Jr., Howard I. McMillan, Frank L. Neilson and John G. Peterson. The re-organization involves no change in management, control or policy.

## MISSOURI

Chesterfield, Mo.—Chesterfield Co-op. Producers Ass'n has replaced its feed mixer with a new Kelly Duplex machine.

Kansas City, Mo.—Applicants for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade include E. H. Mirick, of Minneapolis, on transfer from H. H. Whiting, deceased, also of Minneapolis.


Galesburg (r. d. from Oronogo), Mo.—The Soybean Products Co. will operate the old Galesburg Milling Co.'s plant after the installation of soybean processing machinery has been completed.

St. Louis, Mo.—Julius J. Petersen, pres. of the Julius Petersen Co., grain commission, member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, died Nov. 9 at a local hospital, at the age of 58 years.

Kansas City, Mo.—The nominating committee to name candidates for Board of Trade offices for 1937 has been appointed as follows: H. A. Merrill, chairman; L. A. Fuller, W. B. Lincoln, E. O. Bragg and A. W. Stewart.

St. Louis, Mo.—North Market Feed Co. has installed a motor-driven Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader. The new machine will handle one ton per hour and is complete with aspirator. Products are sacked directly from the machine.

**RATS DRINK**



**RAT-CIDE**

A rat poison especially effective for mill and grain warehouses where rats have lots to eat but little to drink.

Write for literature and prices.

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## NEW ENGLAND

New Haven, Conn.—The Moran-Patton Co., grain, feed and flour, lost its three-story frame warehouse by fire, Nov. 21; loss, approximately \$45,000.

## NEW YORK

Ransomville, N. Y.—Glenn H. Foote suffered wind damage in November.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Henry G. Merlau, who had been in the grain elevator business for more than 60 years and was still active in it, died Nov. 23, at the age of 78 years.

Clarence Center, N. Y.—The feed mill of the Ebersole Milling Co. burned during the night of Nov. 25; loss, estimated at \$30,000; partly insured. Years ago the plant was known as the Zuberick Mill.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Earl McConnell has sold his interest in the Rex Grain & Milling Co., feed manufacturers, of which he was pres., to Charles Weydman, who now becomes pres. The firm of McConnell & Weydman has been dissolved also. Mr. McConnell has opened offices in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. and will continue in the grain business.

## NORTH DAKOTA

The Kellogg Commission Co. of Mylo, and the Getchell Tanton Co., of Warwick, sustained damage by wind in November.

Hatton, N. D.—Construction has started on an addition to the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, which will be 14x32 feet in size and will be used as storage for feed, seed, etc.

## OHIO

Maplewood, O.—Pence Grain Co. recently purchased a Standard Separator for corn and cob, complete with Buhler Drive.

Germantown, O.—F. S. Durr, owner of a small elevator, sustained damage to his electrical equipment, probably due to overload, on Nov. 17.

Sterling, O.—Russell Hart recently purchased the stock of Mrs. Grace Kelly in the Sterling Milling Co., giving him control of the company.

Derby, O.—A farmer who had just bot a new Ford ran into the office building of the Alva Hill Grain Co. on Nov. 24, doing slight damage.

Circleville, O.—Fire damage of about \$600 was done at the local plant of the Ralston-Purina Co. recently, the fire starting in a soybean drier.

Mortimer (Findlay p. o.), O.—The North Baltimore Grain Co., whose elevator burned recently, as reported in the Journals Nov. 25, will rebuild.

New Paris, O.—John O'Dea has recently made improvements in his mill, including a new one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive and floor level feed.

Kent, O.—Fire reported as possibly being caused by a nut or bolt working loose and lodging in the rolls in the plant of the Williams Bros. Co. did slight damage on Nov. 5.

Shiloh, O.—The elevator and mill plant of the Shiloh Equity Exchange has been sold to J. C. Bryant & Sons, who are now operating it. This firm also owns elevators in Nankin and Polk, O.

Pioneer, O.—We are installing a Jay Bee Hammer Mill, using a 40-h.p. electric motor and a 40-h.p. compensator. This is in connection with our 75-h.p. diesel engine.—Pioneer Milling Co.

Tiffin, O.—Thomson & McKinnon, of Chicago, have bot the brokerage business of the Sneath, Cunningham Co., of this city, but the latter's elevator and grain business is not affected by the deal.

Goshen, O.—Clermont County Farm Bureau has recently installed grinding and mixing equipment at its local plant, including a new one-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, a model L Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill with 30-h.p. motor, and corn sheller with cleaner.

McComb, O.—McComb Farmers Elvtr. Co. has made extensive renovation at its elevator, installing a Sidney Manlift, boot sheller, revolving screen cleaner, several drags, numerous motors and miscellaneous equipment, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Carey, O.—The Carey Mill & Elvtr. Co. held a grand opening in celebration of its new filling station on Nov. 21. Favors for the ladies and free balloons for the kiddies were offered during the day. W. H. Smith recently became the new owner of the Carey Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Verona, O.—Shock, attributed to the recent death of his wife, is said to have hastened the death of John E. Brown, 83 years of age, retired grain dealer of Verona, which occurred on Nov. 22. Mr. Brown was formerly a member of the firm of Wertz, Brown & Rowe, which operated an elevator here for a number of years.

Columbus, O.—E. C. Redman, assistant to the Chief of the Tax Commission of Ohio, advises under date of Nov. 23 that they will furnish a form to be used for making requests for refund of sales tax assessments. Copies of the form may be procured by applying to the Sales Tax Section, 68 East Gay St., Columbus, O.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

London, O.—The grain firm of Farrar & Watts, after 35 years of business partnership, has been dissolved. Due to impaired health, W. E. Farrar is withdrawing from the firm, disposing of his entire interest to L. R. Watts, his partner, who will continue the business as owner and general manager of the grain elevators at both London and Florence, O. The new firm will be known as Farrar-Watts, Inc.

## OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Following the recent death of Frank Fultz, sec'y of the Oklahoma Millers Ass'n for many years, Paul Jackson was named to succeed him in that office, and assumed his new duties on Dec. 1.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Kirkland, Wash.—A feed mixer has been installed in Bert Dunham's feed and seed store.

Gooding, Ida.—At the Gooding Mill & Elvtr. new cleaning machines replacing the old have been installed.

Grass Valley, Ore.—Fire caused by a gasoline engine on a sack piler in the plant of the Grass Valley Grain Growers caused slight damage on Nov. 11.

Eagle, Ida.—Eagle Flour & Milling Co. has added a No. 6 Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder ahead of its hammer mill to provide a uniform feed into the mill.

Heppner, Ore.—The Eastern Oregon Wheat League met here for its annual meeting on Dec. 4 and 5. Subjects discussed included noxious weed control, co-operative marketing of agricultural products, substitute crops, feeding of wheat to livestock, Columbia River development and taxation and state legislation.

Sheridan, Ore.—The Sheridan Feed Co., one of the oldest business concerns in this city, changed hands last month, when B. A. Teats purchased it from H. T. Wilson, who has operated it for the past 14 years. The new owner intends to install additional equipment, doubling the capacity of the plant. He will also handle seeds.

Creston, Wash.—As a result of a fire that destroyed the Creston Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator and warehouse last March, the F. M. Martin Grain & Milling Co., of Cheney, Wash., has filed a claim with the receiver for the former company for \$30,954 for 31,924 bus. of wheat, claimed to have been destroyed in the fire. Claims also have been filed by a number of farmers of this section who had wheat in the elevator. C. A. Connor, former manager of the Co-op. Co.'s elevator, is serving a sentence in the penitentiary for having set the fire.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Leola, Pa.—Frank B. Hoover was the recent purchaser of a Sidney Special Mixer.

Hazleton, Pa.—The mill plant of Engle's Mill, Inc., burned Nov. 25; loss, approximately \$700.

New Bloomfield, Pa.—The 90-barrel mill of H. O. Dyson & Sons Co. has been reconditioned.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Corn Products Co.'s warehouse on Frankford Ave. was damaged by fire in November.

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MOISTURE TESTERS

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HARRY B. OLSON

ASHLAND BLOCK

CHICAGO, ILL.

Warsaw, Mo.—The Osage Milling Co. is the name under which J. O. Keith and C. A. Sartain are now operating the plant of the former Warsaw Milling Co., purchased by them last summer. The plant has undergone remodeling and new machinery has been added to the equipment.

Bonne Terre, Mo.—Moran Bros.' flour mill and elevator, one of the pioneer business concerns of the county, burned at 12:45 p. m., Nov. 9; loss, estimated at approximately \$75,000. The fire, which started in the office, was reported to have been caused by a defective connection leading to the gas heater. An unusually large stock of grain and finished mill products was on hand, including 16,000 bus. of wheat, 600 bus. of corn, two carloads of flour and quantities of mill feed and other products.

Kansas City, Mo.—Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade on Dec. 7 voted on a number of amendments to rules of the exchange, in order to conform to provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act. Change in title of the federal regulatory law from the Grain Futures Act to the Commodity Exchange Act makes corrections necessary in some of the proposed amendments. Others cover reporting of transactions and keeping of records required by the exchange act, giving notice of and making deliveries and rescinding of the rule permitting privilege trading.

## MONTANA

Fairfield, Mont.—A modern type of grain cleaner has been installed at the local elevator of the Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co.

Dutton, Mont.—Dutton Farmers Mch. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: C. A. Johnson, O. A. Rosholt, Louis Fuhringer, H. J. Frick and David Davison, all of Dutton; to conduct a general mercantile and grain and seed business.

## NEBRASKA

Nebraska City, Neb.—Butler-Welsh Grain Co. sustained wind damage last month.

Humboldt, Neb.—O. A. Cooper & Son have just installed a new pellet machine.

Columbus, Neb.—Forcing the safe with stolen tools, burglars looted the safe of the T. B. Hord Co. on Nov. 25.

Valley, Neb.—Burton C. Whitmore, vice-pres. and general manager of the Valley Stockyards & Grain Co., died at his home here on Nov. 15, at the age of 42 years.

Fremont, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n gave a free lunch on Nov. 27 at its elevator, followed by a free picture show.

Central City, Neb.—Cogswell Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: S. E. Arthur R. and Barbara F. Cogswell.

Riverton, Neb.—New scales, leg equipment and motor were recently installed at the Riverton Elvtr., S. S. Crilly, owner, who is contemplating adding gasoline and oil to his sidelines.

Stockham, Neb.—The elevator formerly operated by the J. F. Grosshans Grain & Lbr. Co., which has not been in use for several years and is now owned by C. A. McCloud, of York, is being razed.

Rockford, Neb.—The Rockford Grain Co.'s feed mill, together with the equipment, burned in the morning of Nov. 25; loss, \$2,500; partly insured. The large grain elevator nearby was saved. The feed plant will be rebuilt at once. A. L. Burroughs is manager.

Fremont, Neb.—The Updike Grain Corp., of Omaha, has bot the local plant of the Nye-Jenks Grain Co., Fremont's oldest business. The Updike Corp. previously bot Nye-Jenks plants at Cedar Bluffs, Bruno and Cornlea, Neb., and St. Charles and Burke, S. D. The Nye-Jenks Co. was organized shortly after Fremont was founded, 80 years ago, and at one time owned 125 elevators in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and South Dakota.

Albion, Neb.—Wilfred Brown, a carpenter, narrowly escaped death, on Nov. 23, when oats in a bin at the Cherney & Watson elevator began sliding, while he was undertaking repair work in the bin. An employe heard his cries, turned in a fire call and in about 20 minutes Brown was rescued by the firemen, being unconscious when found. The attending physician said that he would recover unless complications from dust and chaff in his lungs developed.



Mill Hall, Pa.—New machinery has been installed in H. C. McKain's mill and the capacity increased.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Glenham, S. D.—John Merkle's elevator, roller mill and equipment (operated as the Glenham Roller Mills) were destroyed late last month.

St. Charles, S. D.—The Nye-Jenks Grain Co.'s elevators at this point and at Burke, S. D., have been bot by the Updike Grain Corp. of Omaha, Neb.

Rosholt, S. D.—A landmark here since pioneer days, Brown's grain elevator has been moved to the farm of Nick Brandenburger, who recently purchased it to replace some of his farm buildings that burned.

## SOUTHEAST

Clinton, N. C.—Atkins Bros. have recently installed a one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

Quitman, Ga.—West End Ice & Storage Co. is installing a motor driven Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Concord, N. C.—Carl Pound has installed the large grader which he purchased from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Goldsboro, N. C.—Goldsboro Milling Co. recently purchased an electric truck dump from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Siler City, N. C.—A 112-h.p. diesel engine is being installed in the new feed mill of the Siler City Mill, which has been added to the flour mill.

## TENNESSEE

Paris, Tenn.—Rainey & Bridges have installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer at their local plant.

Decherd, Tenn.—On Nov. 27 fire originating in the shuck house from undetermined cause destroyed the plant of the Decherd Mill Co.

## TEXAS

Dallas, Tex.—The Perry Burrus Elvtrs. sustained damage to their electrical equipment recently.

Renner, Tex.—The grain elevator owned by L. S. McKamy and Taylor Jackson of Dallas burned Nov. 15; loss, \$6,000.

Floydada, Tex.—After being closed for four months to permit of overhauling and installing some new machinery, the plant of the Boothe Mill & Elvtr. is again in operation.

Houston, Tex.—The new cornmeal plant and the new laboratory of the Houston Mill & Elvtr. Co. have been completed and are both in operation. The new corn milling unit gives the company a total daily corn milling capacity of 400 barrels a day. The equipment of this unit includes a new corn drier and a degerminating unit for making both meal and corn grits. The company now has under construction an addition for the manufacture of stock and poultry feeds, which is expected to be in operation by the middle of this month, and which will have a capacity of 360 tons of feed a day. Pneumatic grain unloading equipment has been installed at the elevator, to facilitate the unloading of grain from boats into the elevator. The Houston Mill & Elvtr. Co. has spent approximately \$140,000 in modernizing this plant, the former American Maid Flour Mills, which it purchased last summer, as reported at the time in the Journals.

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## WISCONSIN

Sawyer, Wis.—The Bushman Mill is being enlarged. The offices will be in the new addition.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Schlitz Brewing Co. has let the contract to Jno. S. Metcalf Co. to design and build a million bus. barley elevator.

Williams Bay, Wis.—Hollister Lbr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$35,000; incorporators: Lawrence and Hilda Hollister and Ray Bowers; to deal in lumber, grain and feed.

McFarland, Wis.—Peter Evenson has recently installed a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive. The new machine has floor level feed and is equipped to handle feed quickly.

Cambria, Wis.—E. M. Rowland has purchased a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer and Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill. Both machines are motor driven. The mixer is one-ton capacity, with floor level feed.

## Supply Trade

St. Paul, Minn.—Collis Products Co. has developed a new combination molasses-dried buttermilk concentrate for animal and poultry feeding.

Chicago, Ill.—The Cliffs Dow Chemical Co. has opened a branch office in this city with Wilson I. Doan in charge, assisted by Kenneth L. Wildes.

Chicago, Ill.—The Shafer Bearing Corp. has leased space in the Pure Oil Bldg. for its general offices, and will open a district sales office at 545 W. Washington Blvd.

San Francisco, Cal.—W. A. Carte, who for many years has represented the Richardson Scale Co. in the central states, is now in charge of the company's office in this city, located at 580 Market St. Mr. Carte's host of friends in his old territory wish him every success in his new location.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Albert W. Strong, pres. Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., died Nov. 24. In 1899 Mr. Strong organized and became secretary of the Strong & Northway Mfg. Co. for the production of grain elevator and flour mill machinery. Eight years later the business was re-organized as the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., which has always been one of the leading grain elevator and flour mill machinery manufacturers.

Washington, D. C.—The Federal Communications Commission has announced that the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. will reduce interstate long distance telephone tolls by an annual total of \$12,000,000 as soon as possible, "not later than Jan. 15, 1937."

Washington, D. C.—An average of 1,088 mills reported grinding 167,576,930 bus. of wheat during the four months, July-October. This compares with the 158,409,001 bus. ground reported by 1,099 mills during the same period of 1935. The statement for 695 identical concerns showed 39,807,633 bus. of wheat ground during October, when 274.7 lbs. of wheat were required for a barrel of flour, compared with 43,470.240 bus. ground in October last year, when 276.7 lbs. of wheat were required to the bbl of flour.—Buro of the Census.

Boston, Mass.—The first hearing on a complaint charging violation of the Robinson-Patman Act was opened here Dec. 7 by the Federal Trade Commission. Bird & Son, Inc., and its subsidiary, Bird Floor Covering Sales Corp., East Walpole, Mass., and Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., Chicago, are involved. The Bird organization is charged with selling to Montgomery Ward & Co. at discriminatingly lower prices than it sold to competing retailers, and that Montgomery Ward & Co. knowingly accepted the discrimination.

## Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

**Wagon Loads Received.** A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2¾ lbs.

**Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand.** Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2¾ lbs.

**Scale Ticket Copying Book** contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¼x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 72. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

**Grain Scale Book,** a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

**Grain Receiving Register** is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 5 Lbs.

**Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book,** designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling, printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4½ lbs.

**Grain Receiving Ledger,** may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patron's ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

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## Is the Climate on the Great Plains Changing?

[From the address of J. B. Kincer, chief of the Division of Climate and Crop Weather, U. S. D. A., before the Kansas Weather Crops Seminar.]

Many people think, because of the recent successive drouth years, that the climate is permanently changing, either naturally or from some act of man. The popular fallacy that man can basically change climate or that it is changing from some other cause is not a product of the twentieth century. Thomas Jefferson's weather diary, about 1800, said: "A change in our climate is taking place very surely. Both heat and cold are becoming more moderate within the memory of even the middle aged, and snows are less frequent and less deep."

Volney says that Jefferson's conclusion was verified also by older residents with whom he discussed the matter in Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New England. Yet the records Volney gives as to average rainfall are comparable, in general, with those of recent years, more than a century and a quarter later. These impressions evidently were occasioned by the now well-known comparatively long-time trends in climate.

There is little or no evidence in available records to support a theory that the climate in the Great Plains area is basically changing. The critical 20-inch annual isohyet always extends in a general north-south direction over the plains country.

In much of the Great Plains, during the period from about 1900 to 1915 there was comparatively abundant moisture. For these 16 years Nebraska had an accumulation of more than 20 inches above normal rainfall and 13 of the 16 years had above normal in North Dakota. Most other plains states enjoyed like conditions. This attracted attention with much speculation as to the cause.

It so happened that during this period, and the years immediately preceding, there was a very large increase in the cultivated acreage in the plains, and to this many people gave credit for the increase in precipitation. From 1879 to 1899 the acreage of harvested crops in the Great Plains states increased five-fold, and from 1899 to 1929 more than 1,000%.

During the second decade of the present century, the Weather Bureau was literally bombarded with suggestion that the increase in cultivated land in the plains was responsible for the abundant rains and had definitely changed the climate to wetter.

Following the period in question, rainfall more or less gradually decreased, culminating in recent disastrous drouths. Just as man formerly was credited with the bringing about of the generally favorable conditions prevailing from 1900 to 1915, he is now blamed by many for the present situation. The facts are, he had practically nothing to do with the matter of rainfall in either case.

Rainfall basically depends on atmospheric mass motion rather than on local condition such as ponds, or forests. For example, the panhandle of Texas, in a relatively dry part of the plains, had, during the last half of May of 1936, nine inches of rainfall, with rain on 13 of the 15 days, which is comparable to a very wet month in the more humid sections of the country. Following this the last half of June had only 0.38 inch without a single cloudy day. Now the vapor pressure records for Amarillo show for the wet period in May .454 inch and for the dry period in June .425, approximately the same. This is not an isolated case. Many such instances are of record.

Again we might consider the case of Malden Island in the tropical Pacific, south of the Hawaiian group. This is a little, flat island, about six by ten miles, surrounded for long distances by warm tropical water and the air

is heavily laden with moisture. Here the average annual rainfall is about 26 inches, varying from six inches for the driest year to more than 90 inches for the wettest. Certainly, the vapor here plays a minor role in the amount of rainfall and in its regularity.

In the 1930 drouth West Virginia was relatively the driest state, yet it is one of the most densely forested in the East. Rainfall was abundant in 1929 and again in 1931. If forests are effective in producing rain, why the great drouth here in 1930? Again, in July, 1936, western Kansas had three times as much rainfall as Iowa.

Some 40 years ago, there was a drouth in the so-called "dust bowl" just as severe as that recently experienced. Doubtless, when the present drouth definitely comes to an end, there will be a period of years with comparatively heavy rainfall, just as before, and little will be heard about dust storms and the like. But, in planning a permanent farm program for such areas, the basic considerations should include the practical certainty that dry climatic phases, at least as severe as in the past, will recur.

## Argentine Board Controls Grain Standards

Among the first acts of Argentina's National Grain & Elevator Board was approval of official standards for wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax crops of the 1935-36 season, as required by the government's grain act. The standards for each grade of each type of grain for each of the three official zones of production, Rosafe, Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca, had already been set up by a special commission but could not be accepted as official without the approval of the Board.

The National Grain & Elevator Board seeks control of the entire domestic and export grain trade of the country, including a system of bulk handling grain elevators expected to be built. On the Board are E. A. Coni, chairman; J. A. Pedrolini Parera, vice-chairman; V. A. Brunini, F. G. Covernton and E. R. Werner. Mr. Coni, a university professor, and Mr. Parera, a landowner, represent the government. Mr. Brunini, a scientist and manager of a seed grain experimental farm, represents the cooperatives. Mr. Covernton, another landowner, represents rural interests other than cooperative. Mr. Werner, head of a Rosario flour mill, representing the milling industry, is presumed to be the only practical grain man on the board, but of course the politicians think they know all about the marketing of grain.

The Corn Industries Research Foundation reports the October corn grind at 5,461,578 bus. for products going into domestic consumption.

## Another Pyromaniac at Large

In June of 1934, and again in October of the same year, outlying warehouses of the plant of James H. Gray Milling Co., Collins, N. Y., were burned at night under suspicious circumstances.

Investigation of the second fire placed the blame on a young man living in the vicinity, who confessed to setting both fires. He was found to be a pyromaniac, and was institutionalized.

A kind hearted judge recently paroled him, returning him to the custody of his father and to one of the state police. A short time later a barn in the vicinity burned, and suspicion pointed to the pyromaniac, but nothing was done about it.

On Dec. 5 the main plant of the milling company burned about 3 o'clock a. m. The loss was complete. On being questioned the same pyromaniac confessed to having set the blaze for the thrill of destruction and of seeing the blaze.

## Heavy Losses in Maritime Strike

Still in progress on the Pacific Coast is the maritime strike which has kept port shipping tied up for over four weeks.

The big issue in the strike is hiring halls. Instead of employers being permitted to select their men, the seven striking unions demand that they apply to the halls for their help and that they accept men sent out to them, each man taking his turn.

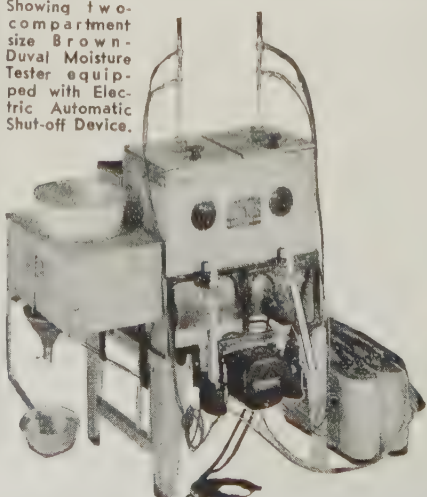
Over 200 ships lay idle at Pacific Coast ports. Losses to strikers, shippers, vessels and the public mount daily. Prior to the start of the strike some of the foreign wheat outlets had been regained and had contracted for 100,000 tons of domestic wheat. This wheat was unable to move, the orders were canceled and in most cases chartered tonnage was diverted. Cash wheat trading at Portland has stopped.

Importers disclosed Dec. 1 that 65,000 tons of Argentine corn is tied up in nine full cargoes and two parcel lots in boats. Two more full cargoes scheduled to arrive early in December, contain 80,000 tons.

Corn in holds waiting to be unloaded is crusted and heated on top. It is anticipated that many thousands of bus. of incoming corn will be ruined before it ever reaches trade channels, due to the strike.

To raise the cost of peanuts to the consumer the A.A.A. announced Nov. 12 that it has developed a plan for diversion payments to growers whose peanuts are crushed into oil and meal.

Showing two-compartment size Brown-Duval Moisture Tester equipped with Electric Automatic Shut-off Device.



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**CORN MOVEMENT**  
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## From Abroad

The National Cotton Board of Argentina hopes to bring about an expansion in cotton planting in that country for the 1936-37 season to 1,000,000 acres compared with the 783,000 acres planted in 1935-36. Why plow up U.S.A. acreage?

**Buenos Aires, Argentina.**—An announcement by the Ministry of Agriculture early this month says that a new decree has been issued which removes the governments minimum price guarantee for wheat and linseed, but maintains the minimum on corn. Market rises have carried the prices for grains above the guaranteed minimums.

**London, Eng.**—The Roumanian government is reported to have cancelled permits for wheat exports. The reason is given as failure of the export firms to ship the grain promptly. One permit for 150,000 tons has been reduced to 30,000 tons, while two other permits of 10,000 tons have been completely canceled.

**Rome, Italy.**—Italy further reduced import duties on wheat, corn, wheat flour and certain other grain products by a decree published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, and made effective Nov. 2, reports Trade Commissioner Elizabeth Humes. The new rates in lire per 100 kilos (former rates in parentheses) are: Wheat 32 (47), white corn 32 (47), wheat flour 49 (72), white corn meal 49 (72), semolina 64 (87).

**South Africa.**—Reports of the Standard Bank state that corn growers expect the December crop estimates to show a decline from the government's July estimate of 14,798,500 bags. Consequently they are holding supplies for higher prices in spite of present high prices and good prospects for the new crop. The wheat crop is officially estimated at 4,744,200 bags, compared with 6,058,600 bags last season.

**Vancouver, B. C.**—The London Corn Trade Ass'n has recognized the grain trade of Vancouver, with a new contract form known as the Canadian Pacific Coast Contract, embodying special clauses to cover conditions on the British Columbia coast. Heretofore all grain from Vancouver to Europe had to be sold on the Corn Trade Ass'n standard contract No. 28, created many years ago to satisfy trade between Atlantic coast points and Europe.

**Argentina's** regulations controlling exports go into effect Dec. 1. On and after that date every exporter of grain will be required to advise the National Grain and Elevator Board at its nearest office, of his intention to load grain, giving the name and location of the steamer, the day and hour at which loading is to begin, so that the loading operations may be duly inspected and samples of the grain be taken officially. Before loading can commence an inspector must certify that the holds are clean and fit for the grain.

Farming involves all of the people indirectly and about one-fourth directly. We should not ask for special privileges and we should not permit special privileges to others. When subsidies are used we believe they should be limited to family-sized farms . . . for a long time permanent program we are convinced that agriculture as well as industry must stand on its own feet.—Agricultural Com'ite, National Grange.

**Washington, D. C.**—A modified Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage inflation bill will be re-introduced in the next Congress by Senator Frazier and Representative Lemke of North Dakota, it has been announced. The new bill will provide for refinancing of farm indebtedness at 1%, for financing farmers who have lost their farms thru foreclosure, and for loans to help tenant farmers acquire farms of their own. Who will help citizens not on farms who are in financial straits?

## Early Cold Ties Up Boats

An early cold wave the last of November and the first few days of this month threatened to tie up the grain fleet in Lake Superior by covering the St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., with six inches of ice.

Seventeen east bound steamers were caught in the ice. Seventy more, outbound from Fort William, Port Arthur, Duluth and other grain ports, were in the lake, making their way toward the river, and fearful of being unable to get thru. They had cleared their ports by Dec. 1 to get under the insurance deadline.

The coast guard ice breaking cutter, *Es-canaba*, rushed to the river, succeeded in freeing the ice locked ships in 15 hours. A brief interlude in the severe cold snap then gave shippers some assurance that their boats would get thru.

Shipping on the Great Lakes officially closes Dec. 15.

## Western Canada's Protein Survey

The 5th annual protein survey of Western Canadian Amber Durum Wheat, covering the 1936 crop, has been released by the Board of Grain Commissioners' grain research laboratory, Winnipeg, Man. The statistical work, compiled by W. F. Geddes and W. J. Eva, included a protein survey map in colors, covering the grades No. 1-4, inclusive. Colored areas on this map show the percentage of samples falling within each 1% range in protein content. A total of 1,146 samples were tested, and found to have an average protein content of 15.7%.

This year the majority of the cars of durum wheat inspected have graded either Nos. 1 or 2 C. W., but a small proportion of the crop was classified into the lower grades because of the presence of heat shrunken kernels resulting from unusually hot and dry weather during the growing and ripening periods. Last year, on account of the severe rust epidemic, associated with excessive heat and drouth in the durum growing regions, the prevailing grades were Nos. 3 and 4 C. W.

The protein contents of the various grades of the 1936 crop are higher than those for any of the previous surveys, the mean for all grades being 15.5%. Experience has indicated that kernels which are shrunken as a result of drouth are higher in protein content than normal, whereas those which are shrunken as a result of stem rust infection are lower than normal.

Most of the durum wheat produced in western Canada originates in southeastern Saskatchewan and southwestern Manitoba. Consequently practically all shipments of durum are inspected at Winnipeg.

## Motor-Rail-Motor Rates Found Justified

The motor-rail-motor rates arrangement between the Chicago, Great Western railroad and the Keeshin Motor Express Co., covering rail movement of merchandise loaded trucks on flat cars between Chicago and Minneapolis-St. Paul, and temporarily halted by a suspension order, has been found justified by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Awaiting this decision has been a similar arrangement between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Keeshin Motor Express on eastern movement of freight. Several other motor-rail-motor rate schedules are expected to follow.

## An American Flour Mill in India

The Shivalal Loknath firm of bankers and merchants at Jullundur City, India, has planned construction of a grain elevator and flour mill, and has entered negotiations with American manufacturers of grain and milling machinery. The mill is to be of "the best, most durable, highly efficient, modern, up-to-date type." A high recommendation of American engineering talent is the intention of the firm to have American contractors handle the entire job.

The average annual production of wheat in India for the 1925-30 period is given at 320,462,000 bus. by the U. S. Depart. of Agri. In recent years production has been gradually increasing, the preliminary figure for the 1935-36 crop being placed at 363,029,000 bus.

India grows several varieties of wheat and produces small, rounded or irregular and flinty berries. Yields of wheat in India usually average a little over 10 bus. per acre.

## Federal or State Control of Trucks?

A temporary injunction against enforcement of the South Carolina law regulating the sizes and weights of trucks operating on state highways, has been granted by the federal court for the eastern district of South Carolina in *Barnwell Bros. v. the South Carolina Highway Department*.

Truckman initiated the suit. Joined with the truckmen in their contention that the passage of the Motor Carrier Act gave the federal government control of safety regulations, truck sizes and weights covering trucks operating interstate, is the Interstate Commerce Commission. Some railroads and the National Ass'n of Railroad & Utilities Commissioners have intervened on the side of the State of South Carolina, seeking to maintain state control over state highways and motor vehicles.

Disposition of the suit is expected in January.

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THAT'S ALL

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

**O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY**

**3917-21 IMLAY ST., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.**



# Field Seeds

**Santa Barbara, Cal.**—This city has been selected for the June 1-2, 1937, convention of the Pacific States Seedsmens Ass'n.

**Anderson, S. C.**—Andco Seed & Feed Co. has been opened by Robert S. Blake to do a general wholesale and retail seed and feed business.

**Amherst, Mass.**—The New England Seedsmens Ass'n met at the State Agricultural College here last month, carried out a seed program.

**Perry, Ia.**—The Midwest Seed Co. has purchased a new two-story brick building into which it will move about Jan. 2. Manager C. O. Gottschalk says the new quarters will be much larger than the old.

**Ottawa, Kan.**—Moore's Seed Store is the new name under which J. P. Moore is operating the recently purchased Henry S. Jeffries seed store. The store has been remodeled and re-decorated and a new front has been added.

**Chico, Cal.**—M. C. Jones, Chico farmer, and John Abbey of Biggs have brought suit for \$2,466.18 against the J. C. Robinson Seed Co. of Modesto and V. E. Hendricks in the Superior Court. The seed company is charged with breach of contract, thru failure to pay for seeds produced and delivered under contract.

**Winchester, Ind.**—We expect very little demand for seed corn in this part of the country next year, altho hybrid seed corn may be in active demand, because of the large yields that have been gathered in Indiana from experimental fields, some 10 acre fields averaging over 100 bus. to the acre.—P. E. Goodrich, Goodrich Bros. Co.

**Spokane, Wash.**—Efforts are being made by the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n to win legislative approval of the budget for the Washington State College, because it includes an adequate appropriation for the Adams county station at Lind. Much of the dry land wheat research work has been done at this station, which is the primary source of pure Baart seed.

**Aberdeen, S. D.**—A seed parley, with representatives from eastern Montana, Wyoming, western Minnesota, northern Iowa, Nebraska and the two Dakotas, was held here on Nov. 24, under the sponsorship of the Greater South Dakota Ass'n. Early availability of seed loans so that farmers might do their seeding in time, seed supplies and prices, and the possibility of amortization of past seed and feed loans were discussed.

**Ogden City, Utah**—Fire swept two floors and the basement of the Thomas Farr Seed

Co. warehouse Nov. 21, causing an estimated \$20,000 worth of damage. About six carloads of sacked bean seed, owned by Rogers Bros. Seed Co., were ruined. The fire apparently started in a pile of empty grain sacks in the basement, burned its way thru the first floor on the outside of an elevator shaft, then spread rapidly.

## Federal Seed Purchases to Stop

Government agencies in the Northwest have purchased more than 2,650,000 bus. of seed grain for distribution in the drouth stricken sections of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, in order to relieve an expected shortage of adaptable seed for spring sowing.

The purchases include over 1,000,000 bus. of spring wheat, 250,000 bus. of durum, 1,000,000 bus. of oats, 250,000 bus. flax, and 150,000 bus. barley. The selling price is expected to be based on the cost.

Purchases of seed grain by the Minneapolis office of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. will stop after Dec. 19, the last day on which trades will be booked.

## Pankop Wins Indiana Corn Title

Karl Pankop, veteran DeKalb county corn grower, is the 1936 corn king of Indiana. He won the annual 5-acre contest with a yield of 146.6 bus per acre. The contest is conducted jointly by the Indiana Corn Growers Ass'n and the Agricultural Extension Department of Purdue University. A total of 572 growers in 60 counties entered the contest.

Pankop becomes the first winner of the Churchill Barr trophy to be awarded annually in the 5-acre corn growing contest. He used Hoosier certified hybrid seed, the hybrid outyielding his own seed several bushels per acre. The winning corn was grown on muck land which stood the drouth better than ordinary soil.

Second place honors went to Ray Nash, Tip-ton, with a yield of 128.6 bus per acre; third to Allen Harris, Wayne county, with a yield of 126.9 bus.

## Michigan Seed Dealers Organize

The Michigan State Seed Dealers Ass'n was organized at a meeting of the trade at Jackson on Nov. 17. Twenty-one seedsmen were present. Harry Hobbs, Detroit, acted as temporary chairman.

FLOYD BRADLEY, Cleveland, O., A. S. T. A. pres., explained the benefits of a state organization of seedsmen.

A. W. LIVINGSTON, Columbus, O., described the Ohio state organization of seedsmen and explained its methods of helping the seedsmen.

A constitution and by-laws was discussed and adopted by those present, and the following officers were elected: W. R. Amon, Grand Rapids, pres.; R. H. Coulter, Detroit, vice-pres.; L. S. Markley, Jackson, sec'y-treas. These officers and H. C. King, Battle Creek, and Leonard H. Vaughan, Chicago, make up the executive com'te. Appointed to the membership com'te were H. C. King and M. H. King, Battle Creek, and D. E. Burgess, Galesburg.

## International Grain Show Winners

Bringing together competitive exhibits from 37 states, 5 Canadian provinces and New South Wales the 18th annual International Grain and Hay Show division of the International Live Stock Exposition was bigger this year than at any time in its growing history. It spread all thru the upper halls of the new International Amphitheater that is the permanent home of the Exposition. Wall after wall was lined with exhibits of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, clover and grass seeds, and hay, until there was hardly enough room left to permit the judges to turn around.

Herman Trelle, Wembley, Alberta, farmer, from the Peace River district, walked away with the title of "Wheat King" for the fifth time in the dozen years he has been showing. The winning exhibit was a 66.3 lb. sample of hard red spring wheat of the Reward variety, a wheat that has won for him in some of his previous exhibits.

Winner of the grand championship in 1930-31-32 Trelle did not exhibit in the wheat classes during the last three years. This year he celebrated his return to eligibility by not only winning the wheat title, but also taking the title of "Oat King" as well. His oat exhibit was a 51 lb. sample of the Victory variety. This is the second time he has captured both titles in the same year.

The reserve championship on oats was also Canadian won, by Alex M. Stewart, Ailso Craig, Ont.

The reserve championship on wheat went to the sample of hard red winter wheat exhibited by L. E. Peterson, Victor, Mont. Mr.



## WHO HAS SEED OATS

By MARSHALL C. RUMSEY

Sole Distributor in the U. S. A.  
of Original Svalof Seeds

If you have not read my columns on Original Svalof Seed Oats in issues of Nov. 11th and 25th do so. Then decide.

I can tell you who grows seed oats, using Original Svalof Seed for foundation stock. I give you below a list of those growing in sufficient large volume so they should have seed to ship in car lots.

Letters below the name in the list indicate varieties: as V for Victory, S for Star, E for Eagle. The numerals 1, 2, 3 or 4 following the letter show the number of years from Original; as V3 is Victory 3 years, from Original Seed. S1V3 shows two varieties, Star 1 Yr., Victory 3 Yrs. V13 is Victory 1 and 3 years.

Caro Farmers Co-operative Elev. Co.  
V1 Caro, Mich.

Chesaning Farmers Elev. Co.  
S1 Chesaning, Mich.

Farm Produce Co.  
V1 Cass City, Mich.

Jasper Grain Co.  
S1V3 Jasper, Mich.

Dr. W. D. Johnson's Farms  
V2 Batavia, N. Y.

Metamora Elev. Co.  
V13 Metamora, Ohio

David Mote  
E3 Gainesville, N. Y.

Ohio Farmers' Grain & Supply Ass'n.  
V2 Fostoria, Ohio

Unionville Milling Co.  
V1 Unionville, Mich.

Wallace & Morley Co.  
V181 Bay Port, Mich.

Yale Elev. Co.  
V1 Yale, Mich.

MARSHALL C. RUMSEY  
Original Seed, Batavia, N. Y.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Scott, T. Maurice, field seeds, carlot originator.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

Soo Terminal Co., grass, flax, peas.

SIoux CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.



Peterson also took the barley championship on a sample of two-rowed barley, and the reserve championship on a sample of six-rowed barley.

William H. Curry, Tipton, Ind., was crowned "Corn King" for his 10 ear sample of Reids Yellow Dent. The 10 ears were matched perfectly and measured 10¼ inches long and 7½ inches around. Edward N. Lux, Waldron, Ind., the 1931 "Corn King," took the reserve championship with a sample of Johnson County White corn. This is the 14th time in the 18 years of the grain show that Indiana has taken first place in corn. Mr. Curry also won first in the open classes. John Maland, Leland, Ill., took the championship in the special classes.

Harlan Meal, Manilla, Ind., 13 years old, won the title "Corn Prince." Carl Dienst, Somonauk, Ill., was the reserve champion in the Junior contest.

The championship on shelled hybrid corn exhibits was taken by C. A. Kenworthy, Greenfield, O.; the reserve, by John M. Grathwohl, Fairmont, Minn.

Champions are named first, reserve champions, second, in remaining contesting exhibits.

**FIELD BEANS:** Albert C. Gohn, Emo, Ontario, with "Gohn's Rainy River"; A. Maycock Sons, Milford, Ont., with White Marrowfat.

**COW PEAS:** Bonnie Ray, Sparta, Tenn. (champion and reserve), with mottled cow peas and with black and white cow peas.

**FIELD PEAS:** Albert C. Gohn, Emo, Ont.; C. W. Stirling, Sidney, B. C.

**ALFALFA SEED:** Daniel Wolfe, Nipawin, Sask.; Lawson Nagel, Selkirk, Ont.

**SOYBEANS:** C. E. Canterbury, Cantrall, Ill., with a sample of Illini; Chas. F. Goetschel, Stillwater, Minn., with Wisconsin Black.

The Chicago Board of Trade sponsored the International Collegiate Crops Judging competition between college teams for the third consecutive year, awarding \$100 scholarship prizes to Nebraska, Oklahoma A. & M., Iowa State College and North Carolina State, who finished in the order named. Other teams which competed were from Texas A. & M., Michigan State, Kansas State and the University of Minnesota. Two seniors and a junior comprised the victorious Nebraska team. The Nebraska team achieved a total score of 3926 points, 59 more than its nearest competitor. Maurice Mahan of Oklahoma won first individual honors but was followed closely by Smith, Svoboda and Henderson of the Nebraska team.

Universities and experiment stations again showed educational exhibits. That of the University of Illinois boosted for limestone, alfalfa, and soil terracing. The federal experiment station exhibit showed samples of

all new varieties of grains, grass seeds, legumes, peas and soybeans that have been developed in recent years at all of the experiment stations in the country.

An exhibit by the Corn Industries Research Foundation used a picture of a profusely growing field of corn as the background for a display of the many products, starch, sugar, oil, gluten feeds, and others, that are made from corn.

Attendance broke all records for the 37 years that the Exposition has been held in Chicago. The grain show as well as the exhibits of more than 14,000 head of blooded cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, attracted huge crowds.

## Guaranteed Price for Argentine Flax Withdrawn

On Dec. 2 the Argentine Government announced that for the ensuing year there would be no minimum guaranty on the price of Argentine linseed. It will be recalled that on Dec. 12, 1935, the Argentine Government fixed a minimum guaranty of 14 pesos per 100 kilos on linseed prices for 1936. During the present year values were maintained at slightly over the Government's minimum guaranty until spring when they dropped to such a point the Government was compelled to buy an amount of flax which was unofficially estimated at 6,000,000 bus. In July when the bad news regarding our own crop became known prices for Argentine linseed again soared, and Argentina was able to dispose of its flax holdings at a profit.

What will be the course of Argentine flax prices as a result of the removal of the minimum guaranty? In the first place, we must point out that for the last month or so new crop Argentine seed has been selling at well below the Government minimum guaranty of 14 pesos. In fact, it has sold down as low as 13.05 pesos per 100 kilos for February delivery seed at Rosario. This fact indicated that a considerable number of sellers believed the Government would take the action it event-

## Seed Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of seed at the various markets during November compared with November 1935 in bushels, were:

	Receipts— 1936	1935	Shipments— 1936	1935
<b>FLAXSEED</b>				
Chicago .....	107,000	141,000	8,000	32,000
Duluth .....	195,052	254,887	210,743	1,075,760
Ft. William ...	86,443	109,258	145,047	214,709
Minneapolis ...	697,990	857,210	66,600	188,390
Superior .....	119,337	110,825	200,741	766,088
<b>KAFIR AND MILO</b>				
Hutchinson ...	81,000	19,500	.....	.....
Kansas City ...	141,100	53,200	32,400	28,800
Wichita .....	5,200	3,900	3,900	1,300
<b>CANE SEED</b>				
Ft. Worth .....	4,400	11,000	.....	.....
Kansas City ...	1,400	2,800	.....	.....
<b>SORGHUMS</b>				
Ft. Worth .....	139,700	86,900	113,300	20,900
<b>CLOVER</b>				
Chicago, lbs. ...	1,793,000	1,228,000	615,000	526,000
Milwaukee, lbs. ...	181,005	729,535	.....	234,715
<b>TIMOTHY</b>				
Chicago, lbs. ...	451,000	1,286,000	287,000	981,000
Milwaukee, lbs. ...	335,325	1,175,850	.....	112,140
<b>SOYBEANS</b>				
Chicago .....	2,365,000	1,400,000	123,000	1,255,000
Indianapolis ...	165,000	.....	.....	.....
Toledo .....	305,600	.....	.....	.....

ually did. Since the low point was reached about Nov. 6, new crop values have advanced, and at present, January and February delivery cash seed in the Argentine is selling at around 13.40 pesos at Rosario.

The foreign exchange value of the peso has recently strengthened and ocean freights are also up to such an extent that Argentine new crop flaxseed laid down in this country costs 4-5c per bushel more today than it did early in November. — Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

## Driveway Observations

BY THE SECOND-MAN

RAPID DEVELOPMENT of soybean production has failed to overcrowd the market due to a combination of circumstances. Soybean processors, however, are looking ahead, anticipating greater pressure from competitive vegetable products, and some of them have established research laboratories to find new uses for soybean oil and soybean meal.

\* \* \* \* \*

IN THE UNITED STATES are close to 4,000 registered fox farms, producing foxes for their fur. Wisconsin alone has around 800 fox farms. Feed manufacturers carefully studying and producing specialties like fox feeds have found them profitable as side lines, if not as main lines. One mill at Lansing, Mich., devotes practically all of its manufacturing effort to rabbit feeds alone, and ships them all over the country.

\* \* \* \* \*

CORN BRAN has good feeding value compared with other brans. Analysis shows around 10% protein, 6% fat, 10% fibre, and 62% carbohydrates. Wheat bran is about 16% protein, 5% fat, 10% fibre and 54% carbohydrates. Corn bran, especially if a little of the germ is left in it, has high feeding value. Many grain dealers, recovering the bran and beeswings from their corn cutting or cracking machines, utilize this material to good advantage in dairy feeds. It is highly palatable, encouraging greater consumption of the feed, to the benefit of the milk pail, and the pocket-book of the elevator operator.

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SIoux CITY, IA. CARROLL, IA. ALGONA, IA. NORFOLK, NEB.

SIoux FALLS, S. D. FAIRMONT, MINN. ALBERT LEA, MINN. BILLINGS, MONT.



## Grain Carriers

**Topeka, Kan.**—The Santa Fe railroad has applied to the I.C.C. for permission to abandon 21 miles of its line from Mulvane to Viola, Kan., a section adequately served, it is claimed, by other transportation.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Abandonment of parts of the M. & St. L. railroad and sale of remaining facilities to other rail lines is petitioned in Finance No. 10947 before the I.C.C.

**Washington, D. C.**—Grain and grain products were loaded into 36,894 cars during the week ending Nov. 21, an increase of 3,524 cars above the same week last year, and 8,935 cars above the same week in 1934.

**Washington, D. C.**—A hearing on the proposed Florida ship canal to link the Atlantic Ocean with the Gulf of Mexico will be held by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, here, Dec. 16. More bureaucratic waste.

**Kasota, Minn.**—The Chicago & North Western R. R. has applied to the I.C.C. for permission to abandon a part of its Kasota branch, extending about five miles from Burdette to Breen's Spur. A concrete highway built at taxpayers' expense parallels the branch.

**Division 5** of the I.C.C. has ordered that motor freight carriers issue expense or freight bills bearing the names of the consignor and consignee and other information necessary to checking these expense bills against the carrier's tariffs. The order becomes effective Jan. 1.

**Washington, D. C.**—Railroads of the country had a financial interest in bus and truck companies on May 1 of \$43,109,361, says the I.C.C.'s Bureau of Statistics. Of this total \$36,391,800 was in bus companies, \$5,599,891 in truck companies, the remainder unclassified.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Meeting with eastern railroad representatives on Dec. 3 Chicago grain dealers unanimously opposed any rate reduction which would encourage movement of imported Argentine corn to the middle west. The rail rate on corn from the Atlantic seaboard to Chicago is 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

**Washington, D. C.**—Railroads in the Illinois Freight Ass'n have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to re-open hearings on the free pick-up and delivery service instituted by eastern carriers. The free service now applies on rates of 45¢ per cwt. or higher. This minimum is too high, contends the Illinois Ass'n carriers.

**Washington, D. C.**—Creation of a federal Department of Transportation is urged by Commissioner Eastman, "to watch developments . . . foresee dangers which are impending, promote the cause of coordination." How he would love to be at the head of an army of clerks and tell all transportation agencies where to head in.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Great Northern Tariff 3704-C, applying principally to feed to points in Montana and North and South Dakota, published to expire Nov. 21, has been extended to Dec. 31, 1936. Western Trunk Lines Tariff 364-A, same, to points in South Dakota and two stations in North Dakota, was extended to the same expiration date.

**Carriers** might increase their revenues by reducing instead of increasing their rates, says the National Ass'n of Railroad & Utility Commissioners, replying to the plea of Class I railroads in Ex Parte No. 118. Rail traffic executives, sitting as a comitee in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Nov. 10-12, heard many shippers relate that they might easily shift their shipments to truck transportation if rail freight rates were increased.

**Austin, Tex.**—The decision of the Texas Supreme Court in the case of the New Way Lumber Co., ruling that shippers operating their own trucks, but receiving compensation for transporting their own products, are subject to regulation by the state commission as common carriers, has caused many shippers to abandon use of their own trucks, says Mark Marshall, of the Texas Commission. Several thousands of trucks are affected by the ruling.

**Hutchinson, Kan.**—South African salt can be shipped in bulk to South Atlantic ports for only \$3.50 a ton and pays a duty of only \$1.56 per ton, pleads the Carey Salt Co. in its petition to the U.S. Maritime Commission for suspension of increased intercoastal rates on salt, Louisiana to the Atlantic seaboard. Increased rates for the coastwise movement would increase the imports of foreign salt to the cost of domestic producers is the claim.

**Montreal, Que.**—Those attending the recent hearing by the International Joint Commission feel reasonably sure a favorable decision will be forthcoming on the Hudson-Champlain cut-off. The eastern states supported the project.—F. G. C.

**Vessels** in the grain trade found business slow the past season. Grain cargoes have been scarce on the Great Lakes. The rate picked up a bit toward the end of the season. The year just closed can be classed with that of 1935 in the matter of inactivity.—F. G. C.

**Washington, D. C.**—In the first of a series of regional reports, the U.S. Bureau of the Census says that \$44,717,000 was received by 3,904 trucking concerns with headquarters in New England states during 1935. Of this total only 16.2% was received by 83.5% of the for-hire truckers. Operating but 40.5% of the equipment, 166 concerns received 61.5% of the total revenue.

**Class I railroads** have asked the I.C.C. to continue present emergency rates, due to expire Dec. 31, until 60 days after it shall have made its decision on the reopened Ex Parte No. 115, claiming that without these higher rates the railroads concerned would have failed to meet their operating and fixed charges by \$60,000,000 during the first eight months of 1936.

**Beaumont, Tex.**—The Texas gulf coast received its first all-grain cargo from South America, when the S.S. Pilcot docked here late in November with 150,000 bus. of Argentine corn. The Pilcot had already discharged half its cargo of 300,000 bus. at New Orleans. Total arrivals of Argentine corn during the last week in November were 500,000 bus., mostly at Atlantic and Gulf ports.

**The Pennsylvania railroad** is experimenting with six new type box cars. These cars have three-section removable roofs that may be lifted off bodily, or stacked one atop the other at one end of the car, so that the car may be loaded or unloaded from the top. The roofs are weather tight, secured by hand levers inside the cars. The cars also have the usual side doors.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Hearings on I. & S. 4208, grain to and from and between southern territory will begin between Jan. 1 and Jan. 15, 1937, as a result of a preliminary conference between shippers, railroads and Commissioners from the I.C.C., here last month. The hearings are expected to require at least 30 days for completion and are expected by some to be broader in scope than the famous docket 17000.

## Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

In No. 27580, Atkinson Milling Co. v. Alton, the Topeka (Kan.) Chamber of Commerce, and the Sioux City (Ia.) Grain Exchange have been permitted to intervene.

The Texas Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n, and the Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n have petitioned the I.C.C. for reopening of No. 17000, part 8, as to boundary line west central and north central regions on the one hand, and southwestern region on the other.

Examiner W. A. Disque, in I.C.C. No. 27217, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Ltd., v. C. M. St. P. & P., has recommended dismissal of the complaint against collection of demurrage charges growing out of the Longshoremen's Pacific coast strike in May, June and July, 1934, because cars ordered placed were successfully delivered within 36 hours of receipt of the order. Unfortunately few receivers thought to order their cars placed while the strike was in progress.

Globe Grain & Milling Co.'s complaint No. 26896 against the San Diego & Arizona Eastern, has been dismissed for lack of evidence. The grain company failed to show that a carload of oats, composed of tonnage originating at Coleman and Ponder, Tex., transited at Waco, Tex., and reforwarded to San Diego, was misrouted, and the Commission ruled that the rates were reasonable.

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## Public Demanded Truck Regulation

Ray G. Atherton, district director of the Bureau of Motor Carriers, Interstate Commerce Commission, speaking before the Southwest Shippers Advisory Board at Fort Smith, Ark., recently, credited public demand with the passage of the Motor Carrier Act. Said he:

"The surprising thing is the industry (truck transportation) got so big before anything was done. A ground swell of public opinion, started some 10 to 15 years ago, particularly shipper and receiver opinion, demanded regulation of motor carriers.

"Enforcing the Motor Carrier Act is a tremendous undertaking. We have on file in the initial Grandfather Clause applications, the applications of 100,000 individual carriers seeking certificates from the Interstate Commerce Commission in compliance with this Act. From each of these applicants we received from one to a dozen tariffs, in many cases prepared by individuals who knew nothing about tariff construction, who had no idea of the proper form or content of a tariff, but who were required to put them on file and abide by them. We had 200,000 of these tariffs dumped into our lap on the deadline date.

"The problem is to get the shippers generally to accept their responsibility in helping motor carriers and regulatory bodies to bring the situation out of chaos."

## Traffic League Opposes Rate Increases

Pres. W. R. Scott, who is sec'y of the Kansas City Board of Trade, presided over the annual meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League, held at New York City, Nov. 19-20.

A detailed resolution was adopted opposing continuation of the existing emergency rates, thru which the railroads have enjoyed temporarily increased revenues, after their expiration date, Dec. 31. The league pleaded that all tariffs filed by the railroads to make these increases permanent be suspended and that the Interstate Commerce Commission permit increased rates only where the railroads can show these "to be just and reasonable."

Chairman L. F. Orr of the League's highway transportation committee, advised that the Interstate Commerce Commission is still in the process of construing the law regarding the rights of rail lines to acquire truck lines. The League approved a recommendation that protest be entered whenever and wherever railroads acquired truck and bus lines to such an extent as to destroy or strangle competition.

A plea for closer conformity between national and state regulation of for-hire trucks was made by the committee, which preferred to confine itself to this class of truck operation. A uniform truck bill of lading was urged, and a plea was made for a Commission ruling requiring motor carriers to collect payment of their charges within a period of two weeks or 15 days "from the time of presentation to the shipper of proper bills for such charges." Present expense bill practices among for-hire trucks were criticised for inaccuracies, lack of uniformity, and lack of complete information for simple checking of bills against shipments.

Chairman Orr presented a supplemental report dealing with itinerant, or transient merchant truckers. Because members declared themselves unprepared to deal with the problems presented by this form of truck transportation, the supplemental report was rejected.

W. R. Scott was re-elected pres. Chicago was selected as the place for the Nov. 18-19, 1937, meeting of the League.

## Unreasonable Transit Charges Disclosed

Grain transiting may be broadly investigated as a result of complaint No. 27580 brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Atkinson Milling Co., Minneapolis, et al., against the Alton railroad.

The complaint charges that the Alton denied transit to elevators and mills located at rate-break points under certain conditions, tho it granted transit to interior points under similar conditions. Thirteen companies have become parties to the complaint. They operate plants at Atchison, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Joseph and St. Paul.

As a typical situation the complaint cites the proportional rate of 15c from Kansas City to Chicago, applied thru Omaha. Elevators and mills located at Falls City, and Nebraska City, Neb., and Cedar Rapids, Ia., on this route are permitted transit on the 15c proportional rate. But elevators and mills located at Omaha, Leavenworth and Atchison must pay the higher combination based on the rate from Kansas City to the transit station, plus 15c from the transit point to Chicago.

Another example given is that grain moving from Duluth on the proportional rate of 12c may be stopped for transit at interior Minnesota points and shipped to points in Wisconsin without penalty. These shipments must pass thru Minneapolis and St. Paul, but elevators located at these points are not allowed transit to Wisconsin destinations unless they pay the 4½c Duluth to Minneapolis, plus 12c from Minneapolis to destination.

## Revision of Drouth Rates

Some restrictions will appear in the reissue of emergency reduced rail rates to drouth territories, by the Western Trunk Lines. The reissue will be effective until Mar. 31, it has been announced. The reduced rates will apply on transmitted feed and grain only when the tonnage originates on or after Aug. 12, 1936.

In making revisions the Western Trunk Lines indicated that the reduced rates will apply to various states, except to the counties specified below:

**Kansas**—Atchison, Brown, Cheyenne, Clay, Cloud, Dickinson, Doniphan, Jackson, Marshall, Omaha, Ottawa, Riley, Sherman, Washington, Pottawatomie.

**Missouri**—Atchison, Buchanan, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Dunklin, Holt, Jefferson, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Perry, Platte, Ripley, St. Charles, St. Genevieve, St. Francois, St. Louis, Scott, Stoddard.

**Nebraska**—Banner, Buffalo, Chase, Cheyenne, Dawson, Deuel, Dundy, Garden, Hayes, Johnson, Keith, Kimball, Lincoln, Morrill, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Richardson, Scotts Bluff.

**North Dakota**—Benson, Bottineau, Cass, Cavalier, Eddy, Grand Forks, Griggs, McHenry, Nelson, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Rolette, Sargent, Steele, Towner, Traill, Walsh.

**Oklahoma**—Bryan, Choctaw, Johnston, McCurtain, Marshall.

**South Dakota**—Bon Homme, Brookings, Charles Mix, Clay, Codington, Deuel, Douglas, Grant, Kingsbury, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Turner, Hamlin, Hanson, Hutchinson, Union, Yankton.

In **Arkansas** reduced rates will be continued to the following counties: Baxter, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Crawford, Franklin, Fulton, Madison, Marion, Newton, Sebastian, Washington.

All Colorado counties are eliminated.

Present Montana list is continued.

New Mexico's reduced rates will be confined to Union and Hardy counties.

All counties in Texas will be eliminated except: Armstrong, Carson, Collingsworth, Dallam, Donley, Gray, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Lipscombe, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Wheeler.

Wyoming reduced rates will be eliminated except to the following counties: Campbell, Converse, Crook, Goshen, Hot Springs, Johnson, Niobrara, Platt, Sheridan, Weston.

Only those drouth counties officially designated are entitled to the drouth rates, announces the federal livestock-feed agency

## Marine Act Amendment

An amendment to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 became effective Oct. 26. The new law applies to all vessels regularly touching America, both domestic and foreign.

Combinations of steamship owners, or "conferences," are legally restrained by this law from attempting to prevent a member line from extending its services to an additional port at terminal rates, if and when the member line wishes to do so.

The amendment is identified as Section 205. It reads:

"Without limiting the power and authority otherwise vested in the commission, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier by water, either directly or indirectly, through the medium of an agreement, conference, association, understanding, or otherwise, to prevent or attempt to prevent any other such carrier from serving any port designed for the accommodation of ocean-going vessels, located on any improvement project authorized by the Congress or through it by any other agency of the Federal Government, at the same rate which it charges at the nearest port already regularly served by it."

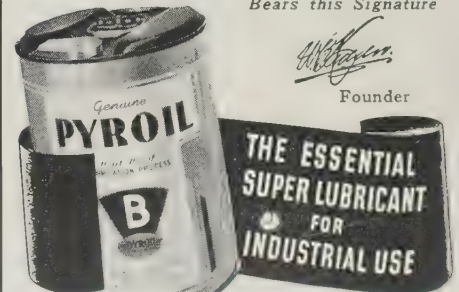
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# Feedstuffs

Washington, D. C.—A small volume of imports of bran from Brazil has instituted an inquiry into the status of the Brazilian bran under the Anti-Dumping Act of 1921, because of the relatively low prices in Brazil compared with prices in the U. S.

Plato, Minn.—The Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n held a district meeting here on Nov. 23 for feed dealers of Carver, Sibley, McLeod, Renville and Wright counties. Director I. J. Mueleners presided. Lloyd Larson, Mankato, explained how feed dealers can use the advertising helps offered by manufacturers.

## New Feed Products Offered on West Coast

Large offerings of new concentrates for feed purposes on the Pacific coast has led the University of California, Davis, to conduct feeding trials to test availability of feed factors involved. Most of the new concentrates are by-products, often they are by-products from imported materials. No feeding tests are conducted unless a large supply of the concentrate is available.

Tests have been conducted on sesame seed meal, perilla meal, hempseed and babassu meal. Potential products include grape pomace, walnut oil meal, tucum nut meal, urukura nut meal, tomato cannery waste and others.

Feeding tests on kapoc seeds, by-product from preparation of kapoc fiber for mattresses, failed because neither sheep nor cattle would eat the product, whole or ground, even though attempts were made to starve them to it.

## Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for January futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal and alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
Bran	Midds.	Bran	Shorts
Sept. 19.....	23.50	26.50	23.50
Sept. 26.....	23.50	26.00	23.75
Oct. 3.....	23.50	26.00	23.90
Oct. 10.....	25.00	28.00	25.00
Oct. 17.....	26.00	31.00	25.20
Oct. 24.....	26.00	31.00	25.55
Oct. 31.....	28.00	33.50	26.25
Nov. 7.....	28.50	33.00	28.00
Nov. 14.....	29.50	34.50	28.35
Nov. 21.....	31.50	35.50	28.60
Nov. 28.....	31.00	35.00	27.65
Dec. 5.....	31.50	33.00	29.50
St. Louis		Chicago	
Bran	Shorts	Beans	Soy-Meal
Sept. 19.....	25.00	27.50	1.19
Sept. 26.....	25.25	28.00	1.18½
Oct. 3.....	25.25	28.00	1.20
Oct. 10.....	26.75	29.25	1.26
Oct. 17.....	26.90	29.50	1.20½
Oct. 24.....	27.65	29.25	1.25½
Oct. 31.....	27.75	29.75	1.22½
Nov. 7.....	30.00	32.50	1.24½
Nov. 14.....	29.90	32.25	1.26½
Nov. 21.....	30.50	33.25	1.33½
Nov. 28.....	29.70	32.75	1.34½
Dec. 5.....	31.60	34.50	1.37½
Cottonseed Meal		Denver	
Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn
Sept. 19.....	36.00	32.50	28.00
Sept. 26.....	35.00	29.50	27.00
Oct. 3.....	35.00	29.50	28.00
Oct. 10.....	35.00	29.50	28.00
Oct. 17.....	35.00	29.50	28.00
Oct. 24.....	34.00	29.50	28.00
Oct. 31.....	34.00	31.00	28.00
Nov. 7.....	34.00	32.00	28.00
Nov. 14.....	35.00	32.00	28.00
Nov. 21.....	36.00	33.00	28.00
Nov. 28.....	36.00	33.00	28.00
Dec. 5.....	36.00	33.50	28.00

## Cracked Soybeans in Dairy Feeding

C. Y. Cannon, head of the dairy husbandry department at Iowa State College, declares that cracked soybeans are the pound for pound equal of linseed meal in feeding dairy cows, and that the oil in the soybeans has no injurious effect on the cows. Soybeans are about 17% fat, and since a cow may consume up to 2 pounds of fat daily with no ill effects, soybeans may be used to the extent of 10 or 11 pounds daily. Cracking the beans enables the cow to assimilate them better than if they are fed whole.

Grain fed to dairy cows is similarly improved by grinding, says Mr. Cannon. Ground grain goes 20% to 35% farther in feeding value than an equal quantity of whole grain.

## Royalty Basis Dehydrating Company

Farm Industries, Inc., is the name of a new company chartered in Ohio, with completely issued authorized capital of 100 shares of common stock at \$100 a share. O. C. Ingalls, lawyer, is pres., Cyrus K. Carroll, advertising man, is vice-pres., and O. C. Ingalls, Jr., is sec'y-treas. Offices of the officers are in Columbus, O.

The company owns basic patents on a dehydrating process for forage crops, such as soybeans, cowpeas, and alfalfa. Under its charter it may furnish information and service, or it may buy, sell, and plant crops.

The plan is to license and operate forage crop dehydrating plants on a royalty or share interest basis. Franchises have been already granted to about 100 companies, says Vice-Pres. Carroll.

## Molasses Substitutes for Corn

Molasses substitutes successfully for corn as a carbohydrate feed. It has an advantage in that it makes palatable dry roughages such as straw and fodder. The hot dry summer has made the use of poor roughages necessary again. But prices for livestock are relatively high and this has encouraged wider use of molasses, according to the federal livestock agency. Purchases of molasses in drums for feeding both cattle and hogs during the last few months has exceeded all previous records.

Molasses may be successfully and profitably fed to hogs, according to two months of experimental work recently completed by Prof. Wm. J. Loeffel, at the Nebraska Experiment station. With molasses at \$1.35 per cwt. and most grain feeds at about 2c a pound, he considers cane molasses among the cheapest carbohydrate feeds available. Alfalfa meal, grounds oats and shorts are particularly useful in mixtures to absorb the molasses.

"We have been following the practice of using 5 per cent alfalfa meal in a fattening ration which would be 50 pounds in a 1000-pound batch," says Loeffel. "In a batch of this size, from 100 to 150 pounds of cane molasses may be used. A mixture which we are using at present time and which seems to be giving satisfaction is made up of: 50 pounds, alfalfa meal; 150 pounds, cane molasses; 100 pounds, tankage; 100 pounds, cottonseed meal, 100 pounds shorts; 10 pounds salt; 10 pounds bone meal; and 505 pounds of ground corn, wheat or barley."

## Ration of Champion

G. Page, the 995 lb. purebred Aberdeen-Angus steer of the Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College, Stillwater, won the grand champion beef animal award when Judge Walter Biggar, of Dalbeattie, Scotland, classed him as "an ideal butcher steer, no waste," at the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago. "This grand champion," said the Judge, who has picked the last 12 champions, "is as nice as any I have selected at the International."

Sired by Evascus of Page, and dammed by Blackbird of Muskogee Fifty-first, the winning animal was born May 21, 1935. He is the 23rd Aberdeen-Angus to take the top prize in the 37 years of the show.

G. Page was finished on a ration of oats, barley, corn, bran, alfalfa, and prairie hay.

Washington, D. C.—The next Congress may revise or repeal the tax on undistributed corporation profits, if present opposition gains momentum, the Ways & Means Com'te has indicated.

## Feed Control Officials Want Uniform Laws

Uniform feed laws was the theme around which centered the 28th annual meeting of the American Feed Control Officials, Washington, D. C., Dec. 3-4.

C. E. BUCHANAN, pres., in his annual address, pleaded for closer co-operation between feed manufacturers and feed officials, and discussed the purposes of feed regulatory laws.

H. L. McGEORGE, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, continued the theme in a featured address. He praised the better understanding that has come between feed manufacturers and control officials thru their ass'ns, and the free interchange of ideas.

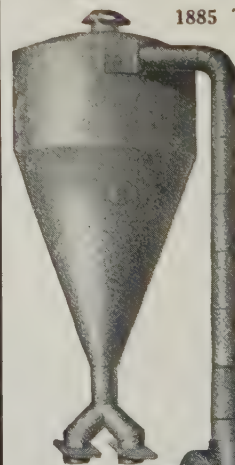
JAMES W. KELLOGG, director of animal husbandry for the Iodine Educational Bureau, urged uniformity in feed laws, and followed with a discussion of the part played by iodine in poultry and livestock feeding.

HARRY D. WILSON, of Louisiana's department of agriculture, discussed state laws as they are related to the regulations offered by the national ass'n.

A thoro discussion of regulations was entered upon by the officials preliminary to action on the closing day of the meeting.

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## Feed Inspection Fees Excessive

H. L. McGeorge, pres., American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, speaking before American Feed Control officials at Washington, Dec. 3, said in part: In the early days of our present feed laws, when our legislative pioneers framed the acts governing the sale and inspection of feeds, no accurate yardstick was available to determine what should be enacted in the form of inspection fees. No one knew what commerce existed in the product to be taxed, and it was difficult to hazard an accurate estimate of the cost of administrative inspection and laboratory service. Into this situation crept the varying rates of inspection and registration fees, mentioned a while ago.

I do not argue that the inspection tax should be the same in all states, but I do claim that where these taxes are collected in excess of adequate inspection and control needs, commensurate with the traffic in feedingstuffs, that such tax rates should be adjusted and that this surplus of funds thus created should not be diverted into channels of revenue for other purposes.

Feeders, manufacturers and some feed control officials share this view. It is also shared by others, and by none other than the Supreme Court of the United States, which has repeatedly upheld state inspection laws where the fees fixed were no more than necessary reasonably to cover cost of inspection, but has declared laws invalid where the receipts were so far in excess of costs as to indicate clearly that the laws were, in effect, revenue measures and not bona fide inspection measures. I shall not take the time to quote from these decisions of the court, except to summarize its language in one typical case as follows:

"In the exercise of its legislative power a state may enact inspection laws, which are valid, if they tend in a direct and substantial manner to promote the public safety and welfare or to protect the public from frauds and impositions when dealing in articles of general use, as to which congress has made no conflicting regulation, and a fee reasonably sufficient to pay the cost of such inspection may constitutionally be charged, even though the property may be moving in interstate commerce when inspected. . . . But if such inspection charge should be obviously and largely in excess of the cost of inspection, the act will be declared invalid, because constituting in its

operation an obstruction to and burden upon that commerce among the states, the exclusive regulation of which is committed to Congress by the Constitution."

Inspection fees derived from feeds, fertilizers, cottonseed meal, seeds and other related articles, in many of our states are showing a profit to the state of 100 per cent and more. This profit, we all know, originates through excessive inspection fees collected by you, which you in turn are required to pay into the general fund and then thru the process of direct appropriations operate your inspection and control service. The record in many states is filled with glaring injustices that have been perpetrated upon the farmer and feeder, for by no stretch of imagination could it be said that anyone else but they pay this tax.

Some day, unless this tremendous diversion of feed tax collections is ended, it will dawn upon the feeders of those states where it persists that their pocketbooks are bearing the brunt of this excessive cost of feed inspection service and they may with wrath and indignation follow the foot steps of their ancestors who raided the British ships in Boston harbor that eventful night of Dec. 16, 1773, and in another forceful and picturesque fashion have a "tea party" dedicated to that unsavory thing we call "taxation without representation," or, to modernize the thought, "feed taxation without adequate inspection."

Some officials have declared that the feed manufacturers themselves should by legal process attack the state laws, which create thru excessive collections these unconstitutional situations, but it should be remembered that the feeder who pays this tax is looking to you as feed control officials and leaders in your respective committees for his protection. The manufacturers will be glad to help, but we feel the effort to correct this unlawful situation should originate with you and those associated with you in the administration of your home state affairs.

## New Uses for Soybeans

Major products of soybeans are the oil and the oilmeal, and upon these rests the immediate future of the crop in the United States, E. F. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo., declared in an address recently before the Agricultural Club of Chicago.

He took occasion to warn against excessive optimism incident to the many new uses for soybeans, pointing out that the experimental stage has not been passed in most instances.

"As one of the most enthusiastic exponents of the soybean, I want to point to the dangers of over-exploitation," he said. "Excessive enthusiasm might harm the very situation we hope to develop to its fullest value."

He stressed the point that new processing machinery is rapidly being installed when excessive facilities already exist.

"Not including any cottonseed plants, we have today a processing capacity capable of handling a crop double the biggest ever processed," he said, adding that misinformation, widely circulated, had encouraged new plants, some of which are doomed to failure.

"That little soybean plant has amazing possibilities. It bids fair to take up those extra acres some think we should not plant to corn or wheat. It is already providing a wonderful feed for livestock. It is turning large quantities of its oil to the edible trade. In the paint industry it is making genuine progress. As a priming coat for motorcars soybean oil seems definitely established. It is replacing linseed to an extent in some articles such as printer's ink, core oil, semi-plastic compounds. Soybean flour is meeting with growing popularity. In glue the soybean is being used effectively.

"And for all these things we are justly proud and happy. But to expect the little miracle bean to become a panacea for all our agricultural and industrial woes is like asking a small boy to whip Popeye the sailor."

## Cacao Shells as Feedstuff

G. Pfeiffer reports in Biedermann's Zentralblatt that eight samples of cacao shells were found to have a crude protein content ranging from 15.14 to 17.64%; a ninth sample, from the Cameroons, contained 26%. Vitro digestion trials with pepsin gave digestibility coefficients of 39.95 to 55.19 for the crude protein and 51.06 to 85.01 for the true protein. Digestibility trials with a sheep gave digestibility coefficients of 41.69 to 44.54 for the crude protein when the cacao shells were added at two different levels to a basal ration.

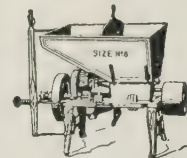
Roasting the shell at 90 or 130° C. had very little effect on the digestibility of the protein as measured in vitro. These results do not agree with Kellner's low assessment of the nutritive value of cacao shells but rather point to this material as being a satisfactory and reasonably rich protein food, which could be used for dairy cattle or fattening animals.

Detroit, Mich.—Smashing all records, the motor industry sold 539,217 new trucks and commercial cars in the first 10 months of 1936, according to R. L. Polk & Co. This exceeds the 1929 total when only 527,057 truck registrations were recorded.

## BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills' Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

### "COMBINATION" MILLS



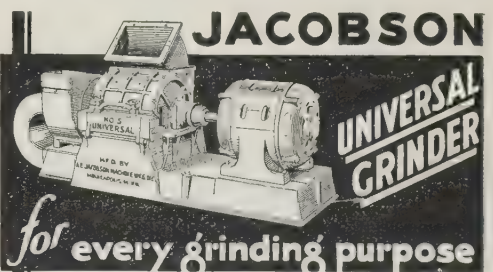
Use the famous Cone-Shape burr. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.  
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

## Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during September and during the 9 months ending with September, compared with the like periods of 1935 as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS			
	September		9 months ending Sept. 30	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Hay*	13,291	100	26,640	66,649
Cocanut, c/m†	6,346,574	4,185,600	70,811,155	75,867,637
Soybean, c/m†	4,153,791	1,149,800	32,394,668	99,821,914
Cottonseed, c/m†	3,937,935	1,046,870	10,509,313	58,895,052
Linseed, c/m†	5,801,700	654,265	29,313,196	15,986,467
All other, c/m†	1,904,126	206,840	5,852,899	9,478,380
Wheat feeds	29,927	32,563	243,945	271,542
Tankage	4,800	3,297	38,086	18,287
Fish scrap	4,832	306	31,164	21,455
Beet pulp	3,138	289	18,358	21,913
EXPORTS				
Hay	97	102	1,918	2,210
Cottonseed cake	...	630	1,957	642
Linseed cake	14,200	14,483	121,181	135,897
Other oil cake	200	...	17,553	48
Cottonseed meal	490	638	2,380	1,387
Linseed meal	345	1,301	5,366	10,181
Other oil meal	876	3,449	23,704	4,827
Fish meal	283	751	3,424	15,775
Mixed dairy fds.	101	309	1,156	1,517
Mixed poultry fds.	154	111	1,395	1,183
Other mixed fds.	295	171	1,505	1,147
Other feed bran	868	544	7,286	4,361
Kafir, milo, bus.	...	714	1,358	4,412
Oyster shells	7,480	5,146	42,236	32,413
*2,000 lb. tons. †Pounds, of cake and meal.				



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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The increase in the number of turkeys this year over last is estimated at one-third, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. At this rate this year is seeing an all-time high production of 20,000,000 turkeys. Commercial hatching of turkeys increased 47% this year.

**Ames, Ia.**—The fourth annual Poultry Breeders School was held at Iowa State College Dec. 7 and 8. The college disseminated its latest information on size and color of egg, number of eggs laid, hatchability, body weight, long life, breed type, variety color and inheritance problems.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n adopted a resolution late last month asking the Veterinary Board to "rescind the present restrictive regulation" covering the disease corrective and preventive activities of poultry experts representing the feed industry, and other unlicensed persons.

**Portland, Ore.**—A meeting of poultry interests here on Dec. 4, organized the Oregon Poultry Council. Fostered by the Oregon Poultrymen Ass'n, the purpose of the Council is to coordinate the interests and activities of the poultry producers, poultry handlers and allied trades, in an effort to solve the major problems of the poultry industry.

## Vitamin A Needs of Chicks and Laying Hens

By DR. R. T. PARKHURST, before Northeastern Poultry Producers

**Yellow Corn Meal.**—Hauge, Carrick and Prauge in 1927 reported 15 per cent of yellow corn meal to be inadequate for the growth of chicks to 10 weeks of age and concluded that 25 per cent was required by chicks fed rations deficient in fat-soluble vitamin A. Chicks usually reflected such a deficiency in their growth response at four weeks. Assuming yellow corn meal to have a beta carotene equivalent of five gamma per gram, 130 vitamin A units per 100 grams of feed would be insufficient and 200 units per 100 grams of feed or 908 units per pound would be enough for satisfactory growth.

Kline, Schultze and Hart in 1932 reported that .003 mg. carotene per chick per day was not sufficient as a sole source of vitamin A. The source of the carotene was spinach. Assuming a daily average feed consumption of 30 grams, the vitamin A requirements of chicks to seven or eight weeks of age is greater than 160 vitamin A units per 100 grams of feed or 726 units per pound of feed consumed.

Smith in 1933 reported the minimum amount of corn necessary to supply vitamin A to be between 12.5 per cent and 25 per cent. On the basis stated above, the requirement would be between 100 and 200 units per 100 grams of feed or 454 and 908 units per pound of feed.

Frohning and Wyeno in 1934 used carotene as a source of vitamin A and reported a minimum requirement of approximately 65 A. D. M. A. units per chick per day. Again assuming a daily food consumption of 30 grams, the vitamin A requirement to about eight weeks would be approximately 300 U. S. P. vitamin A units per 100 grams feed or 1,350 units per pound.

**Alfalfa Leaf Meal.**—Hinshaw and Lloyd in 1934 found 2 per cent of high quality alfalfa leaf meal containing approximately 130 gamma carotene per gram gave good growth but 4 per cent was necessary for normal growth and vitality to 30 weeks of age. Turkeys required 8 per cent for equivalent results in protection and growth to 30 weeks of age. The approximate A requirements would be a minimum of 400 vitamin A units per 100 grams of feed and optimum values of 800 for chickens and 1,600 for turkeys. In units per pound, the requirement would be approximately 3,800 U. S. P. vitamin A units for chickens and 7,200 for turkeys. This would indicate an increased demand

for vitamin A with age. In connection with the above experiment, Guilbert and Hinshaw studied liver storage of vitamin A and reported 8 per cent of the alfalfa leaf meal will suffice for normal growth but the reserves were inadequate for protection against long periods of low vitamin A intake such as may occur in certain turkey ranges.

In 1935, Record, Bethke and Wilder reported 50 to 100 gamma of carotene or approximately 80-160 U. S. P. vitamin A units per 100 grams of feed or the biological rat equivalent from cod liver oil to be necessary for normal growth and to prevent the symptoms of vitamin A deficiency to eight weeks of age.

Sherwood and Fraps in 1935 reported that 126 Sherman-Munsell (176-U. S. P.) was not sufficient for growth and health and that 150 Sherman-Munsell (210 U. S. P.) were needed.

Wilson, Schroeder and Higgins have reported 600 International units of vitamin A per pound (132 units per 100 grams of feed) for good growth and prevention of vitamin A deficiency and 1,200 International units of Vitamin A per pound (264 units per 100 grams of feed) to be adequate for satisfactory growth and to give appreciable liver storage.

Unpublished data from the Nopco experiments indicate that Rhode Island Reds have a vitamin requirement to eight weeks of 125 to 150 vitamin A units per 100 grams of feed (570 per pound) when feed is mixed weekly and a minimum of 200 units per 100 grams (908 units per pound) when mixed at the start of the eight weeks' test.

## Colorimeter Shows Vitamin A Content in Feeds

G. S. Fraps, Chief, Division of Chemistry, Texas Agricultural & Mechanical College, tells of a method for determining vitamin A content of feeds much more rapidly than is possible by feeding to rats or chicks. He says:

"The vitamin A potency of commercial feeds appears to be due almost entirely to carotene or some similar substances. Carotene in many feeds can be extracted, separated from other yellow color materials, and estimated by comparing the color in a colorimeter against a standard solution of potassium bichromate.

"This method is very much more rapid than the biological test with chicks. The biological value can be estimated from the carotene content although sufficient work has not been done to apply this method to feeds and foods of all kinds."

The use of a colorimeter, however, appears to be confined to vitamin A. Says T. H. Jukes, University of California, to whom the question was put regarding a short method for determining vitamin G content in a feed:

"As far as I am concerned, there is no short and easy path to the determination of vitamin G. Of course, by this I mean flavin, since this is the only known component of the complex which has a color.

"There are too many yellow fluorescent compounds of no biological value or of unknown biological value to permit the use of any fluoroscopic or spectroscopic method for the determination of vitamin G, and consequently I shall continue to use chicks in the determination of this vitamin."

Dr. G. C. Supplee and associates, Bainbridge, N. Y., have worked out a method for determining flavin with "black light." (See description, page 319, Oct. 14, 1936, Grain & Feed Journals.)

Dr. L. C. Norris, Cornell University, believes that flavin can be determined by other means than feeding. He says, "We have also worked out a method at this Department for determining the flavin content of milk by-products. This method depends upon the use of a photometric cell and may be described as a chemophotometric method."

## Poultry Congress Will Attract Foreign Visitors

Members of the Council of the World's Poultry Science Ass'n and others have for years been looking forward to the time when the World's Poultry Congress would be held in the United States. As a result of this desire there is no doubt that the 1939 congress which has been scheduled for this country will have the largest foreign attendance yet realized; more countries, too, will be represented.

Among the things foreign representatives are coming to see are: the largest national poultry industry in the world; the world's largest manufacturers of poultry appliances; the numerous allied interests; the country that has reached the highest development in processing poultry products; and the most highly developed system for centralizing and distributing eggs and poultry to markets distant from the point of production.

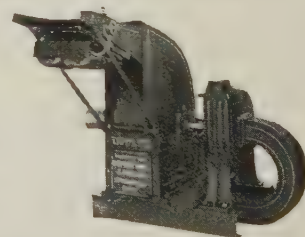
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## Prevent Fish Flavor by Changing Feed

Eliminate fish meal and cod-liver oil from the feed during the last few weeks to avoid fishy taste and odor in the meat of chickens and turkeys, say poultry specialists of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Cod-liver oil is needed in the ration previous to the fattening period as a source of vitamins necessary for good growth and bone formation. Fish meal is a good protein supplement; but tests by Dr. H. W. Titus at the National Agricultural Research Center have shown that as little as 10% of fish meal and 1% of cod-liver oil in the ration, if continued until the birds are killed, may cause a strong fishy odor and taste in the meat.

At the Miles City, Mont., experiment station a supplement of 4% fish meal and 2% cod-liver oil gave a strong fishy odor and taste to the meat of turkeys. In one test it took from 4 to 8 weeks on a ration free from these supplements to clear the flesh of the fishy taste.

Dr. Titus eliminates all cod-liver oil and sometimes all the fish meal 2 to 3 weeks before the birds are to be killed. This practice has proved effective in about 99% of the cases. The combination of fish meal and cod-liver oil is much more likely to cause an undesirable odor and taste than either when fed alone.

## Late Findings on Vitamin D

By DR. R. M. BETHKE, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, at Feed Merchants Day

These different forms of Vitamin D vary in their effectiveness in protecting against a deficiency in different species when compared on the same standard basic rat unit.

When certain plant products or vegetable oils are subjected to ultra-violet light rays they will take on Vitamin D properties. But it was not known until a few years ago that equivalent rat units of this form of Vitamin D were less effective for the chicken than the form found in cod liver oil or sardine oil.

Experimental work has shown that it requires 20 or more times as many units from the irradiated vegetable form as from cod liver oil to give the same degree of protection in the chicken. Likewise, it has been found during the past two years that the Vitamin D in fish oils varies with respect to its effectiveness for poultry. Evidence has been presented which shows that the Vitamin D found in tuna or in related fish liver oils is about one-half as effective for chickens as the Vitamin D obtained from cod liver oil or sardine oil—or, expressing it in another way, it requires approximately again as many rat units of Vitamin D from tuna liver oils as from cod liver oil or sardine oil to afford the same protection.

It is not possible to determine or distinguish the different forms of Vitamin D by chemical means. The only method available is the "biological, or animal feeding method."

Vitamin D purchases should be made "on the chick test"—especially if the product is intended for poultry feeding. There is no harm and probably some advantage in knowing the rat unit potency of a product, but have assurance that the material has been tried and found effective at the recommended level by a reliable chick-test method. Fully as much if not more care should be exercised in the purchase of your vitamin products as in the case of other ingredients.

Very little is known concerning the quantitative Vitamin D requirements of cattle, hogs, and sheep. Experimental work has shown that these animals require Vitamin D, and that the feeding of good sun-cured hays in the usual recommended amounts appears to meet the needs of these animals when they are confined indoors.

The requirements of poultry for Vitamin D have been thoroughly investigated. Several institutions have studied the Vitamin D needs of poultry, but the most extensive tests were carried out at Penn State college. The recommendations of the latter institution, based upon four years' work, are that the total ration of the chick denied access to sunlight should contain not less than 177 U. S. P. units per pound and that twice this amount, or 354 U. S. P. units per pound of total feed is required by laying and breeding hens denied access to sunlight.

The requirements for turkeys are approximately twice as great as those of chickens. It should be noted that these unit requirements are based upon the form of Vitamin D found in cod liver oil, or that form which is most efficient for chickens, on the rat unit basis.

## Feeding Questions Answered

By R. O. KLEPINGER.

### Turkey Finishing

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Is a turkey finishing ration of particular value in finishing turkeys for the holiday markets?

What would be a good finishing formula, and for how long should it be fed prior to killing and marketing of the birds?—O. Townsend.

**Ans.:** In many cases it is desirable to put a finish on turkeys. For the last two weeks before killing feed the birds a mixture of 5 pounds of semi-solid milk and 100 pounds coarse ground corn; or 5 pounds of dried milks, mixed with 100 pounds coarse ground corn, plus enough water to dampen the mixture.

### Breeding Flock Formula

*Grain & Feed Journals:* What would you recommend as a formula for feeding poultry breeding stock in the middlewest prior to and during the production of hatching eggs?—M. Free.

**Ans.:** A good breeding flock formula is 400 lbs. ground yellow corn, 100 lbs. ground oats, 100 lbs. middlings, 100 lbs. soybean meal, 100 lbs. meat scraps or fish meal, 50 lbs. bran, 50 lbs. dried milk, 70 lbs. green alfalfa meal, 20 lbs. limestone, 10 lbs. salt, 10 pints cod liver oil, ¼ ounce potassium iodide (mix the potassium iodide thoroughly into the limestone before adding these ingredients to the mix). This formula analyzes approximately 19% protein, 4% fat, and 8% fibre.

Regardless of the theories of "old timers" who wanted fewer but better hatching eggs, both high production and good hatching eggs can be had from the breeding flock at the same time. While good hatching eggs may depend upon many factors, good birds, kept in the pink of condition, will produce good hatching eggs—and lots of them.

### Winter Requirements of Chicks

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Since the feeding requirements of winter hatched baby chicks can be logically expected to be quite different than the feeding requirements of later hatched chicks, when the days are longer and more sunshine is available, what special provisions should be made in baby chick feeds to cover this factor?—Deal & Moore.

**Ans.:** It is recognized that early hatched chicks must have their full vitamin requirements. These requirements are heavier, due to winter hatched chicks being kept indoors.

The dropping of such vitamin factors from the rations too soon is largely responsible for poor growth and other troubles later on. Up-to-date poultry men today make more profits by feeding what may be called "excessive" vitamin content in their chick and poultry rations the year around.

The Stockholders' committee to investigate the Farmers National Grain Corporation has completed organization with the election of A. W. Glasgow, of the Oklahoma Grain Growers, Enid, as temporary chairman, and James V. Ford, of the Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Ass'n, Fostoria, as sec'y.

The constitutionality of the Robinson-Patman Act and whether or not a private party may seek to enforce the provisions in its section 3 by proceedings in equity are expected to be decided in a case filed in New York by the National Union Radio Corp. against the Radio Corp. of America. Criminal penalties and punitive damages are asked along with an injunction to prevent the Radio Corp. from selling metal tubes at alleged unreasonably low prices with the alleged intent of destroying the business of the plaintiff and others.

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## Vitamins in Poultry Rations

From address by J. E. HUNTER of Pennsylvania State College before Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Many studies are being conducted on quantitative requirements of poultry for vitamin A. Much work is being conducted on the vitamin A content of various carriers and also on the stability of vitamin A in mixed feeds. Because some loss of vitamin A activity occurs in mixed feeds, it is extremely important that an abundance of this factor be added when the feed is manufactured. The feed manufacturer relies mainly upon yellow corn, alfalfa, cod liver oil, other fish oils or vitamin A concentrates for supplying the vitamin A factor.

Much attention has been given to the curing of alfalfa so that its maximum feeding value be retained.

Dehydrated alfalfa has been favorably received because in general it contains more carotin which is the precursor of vitamin A than does sun-cured alfalfa, particularly if climatic conditions are such that the sun-curing requires a considerable length of time. Chemical methods have been developed which the feed manufacturer can use in his laboratory for checking the carotin content of alfalfa samples. It is not inconceivable that in the not too distant future alfalfas may be sold on the basis of their carotin content. It is possible for feed manufacturers to make a study of the carotin content of the alfalfa they are considering purchasing. It is also a desirable practice for the feed manufacturer to insist on a statement of the vitamin A potency of the fish oil which he uses to supply vitamin D.

The good feed manufacturer today insists on knowing something of the vitamin D potency of the oils he buys to supply vitamin D in his mashers. To buy oils without knowing their potency is a far more blind procedure than "buying a pig in a poke." Oils sold as vitamin D carriers may "look good" and "smell fishy" and still have a very low vitamin D potency.

This potency can be determined only by a biological assay. Most feed manufacturers are not in position to make these biological assays in their own laboratories. They can, however, insist on a statement of the vitamin D potency from the processor or the agency marketing the oil. This potency should be stated in U.S.P. units of vitamin D per gram of oil.

The careful manufacturer of feeds also insists on knowing what happens when this oil is checked with chicks as the experimental subjects. A biological assay of an oil for its vitamin D potency with rats does not always tell the entire story. The vitamin D potency of a product may be definitely established using rats as the experimental subjects, but when this same oil is used in a poultry ration, it may be found that the vitamin D is much less effective with poultry than could be predicted by the rat assay.

Until recently no information was available regarding the vitamin D requirements of laying hens. The requirements of chicks had been worked out and it was assumed that hens would require the same amount of vitamin D as that required by chicks.

Recent work at the Pennsylvania State College not only definitely outlines the requirements of chicks for vitamin D but sets forth the requirements of laying and breeding hens for this factor. This work clearly demonstrates that the laying hen requires twice the amount of vitamin D in her feed as does the chick. It is possible that in the past many laying flocks have been severely handicapped because of a deficiency of the antirachitic vitamin. The requirement work carried out at your state college was conducted on birds denied access to sunlight. It is true of course that most

birds do obtain some benefit from sunshine but it was believed desirable to conduct this work under the most adverse conditions. In the winter the sunshine is not as effective in supplying the antirachitic factor as it is in summer and in extremely hot weather the birds in many instances do not get the full value of sunshine because they are attempting to obtain relief from the sun by staying in the shade as much as possible.

Chicks denied access to sunlight require approximately 17,700 U.S.P. units of vitamin D per 100 pounds of total ration. Laying hens denied access to sunlight require double this amount or 35,400 U.S.P. units per 100 pounds of total ration. The feed manufacturer assuming that equal parts of grain and mash are fed should double the above figures in the mash in order to be assured that his feeds are protected against vitamin D deficiencies.

By knowing the vitamin D requirements of chicks and hens and by knowing the potency of the oil being used, it is an easy problem in simple arithmetic to know the quantity of oil to add to a given quantity of feed to afford protection from vitamin D deficiency.

The requirements of poultry for vitamin G are being extensively studied. Vitamin G is found in abundant quantities in milk, liver, and yeast and in a lesser extent in other ingredients. The determining of vitamin G requirements of poultry has been rendered more difficult by the fact that this vitamin has been shown to be a complex of several different factors. Much worthwhile work has been done on this subject and the vitamin G requirements of poultry are fast being established.

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Large  
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Direct Reduction Grain Tables												32
32 lbs. per bushel - OATS												
600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	48
600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	56
600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	60
600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	70
600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	600-12	75

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## Adulteration and Misbranding

**Mutual Rendering Co.**, Philadelphia, Pa., was fined \$12.50 for interstate shipment of an article described as Mureco Meal and Bone, which contained less protein than was declared on the labels. The labels called for 50% protein, but were not sustained by the product.

**Mutual Rendering Co.**, Philadelphia, Pa., was fined \$12.50 for interstate shipment from Philadelphia to Denton, Md., about May 3, 1935, of a quantity of meat scrap that was found to contain an excessive amount of bone. The protein content of the product was less than the labeled 55%, the fiber content was greater than the labeled 2%, and the phosphoric acid was higher than the labeled 10%.

**Southland Cotton Oil Co.**, Oklahoma City, Okla., pleaded guilty and was fined \$20 and costs for interstate shipment from Oklahoma into Kansas in January and February of 1935, of quantities of Southland's Cottonseed Cake and Meal which were found to contain less protein and more crude fiber than was declared on the labels. The labels promised 43% protein and not more than 12% crude fiber.

**National Mineral Products Co., Ltd.**, San Francisco, Cal., pleaded guilty and was fined \$30 for interstate shipment of allegedly misbranded alfalfa leaf meal from California to Maryland and to Pennsylvania in June and July of 1934. Examination of the product showed it to be a mixture of leaf and stem meal containing less protein and more crude fiber than the "Crude Protein, Not less than 20 percent. \* \* \* Crude Fibre, not more than 18.00 per cent," declared on the labels.

**Consolidated By-Product Co.**, Philadelphia, Pa., was fined \$25 for interstate shipment from Pennsylvania into Maryland of quantities of "Consolidated Beef & Bone Scrap" found to contain excessive salt and less protein than was declared on the label; and a shipment of "Consolidated Fish Meal" that was found to contain cut hulled barley and less protein than was declared on the label. The shipments were made in August, September and October of 1934.

**Cairo Meal & Cake Co.**, Cairo, Ill., pleaded guilty and was fined \$350 and costs for interstate shipment from Illinois into Kansas of quantities of misbranded cottonseed screenings in October and November of 1934, and March of 1935. Tags on the sacks of some shipments gave the guaranteed analysis as 43% protein; on other shipments as 41%. Shipments failed to live up to the stated analysis, and the lot shipped on Mar. 26, 1935, was also found to be short weight.

**Transit Milling Co.**, Sherman, Tex., pleaded guilty and was fined \$75 for shipment from Texas into Kansas on or about May 17, July 23, and July 31, 1934, of quantities of allegedly misbranded cottonseed meal. All lots were labeled "100 Pounds Net," and some of the bags were tagged as containing 43% protein. The product was alleged to contain less than 43% protein, some of the sacks contained not more than 97.25 pounds net weight and the average net weight of all of a large number of sacks examined did not exceed 98 pounds.

## Hay Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1935, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	529	11	.....	.....
Boston	880	968	.....	.....
Chicago	4,381	3,458	162	272
Ft. Worth	110	77	.....	.....
Kansas City	4,740	5,844	756	768
Minneapolis	95	281	.....	.....
Seattle	66	132	.....	.....

**Midlothian Oil & Gin Co.**, Midlothian, Tex., pleaded guilty and was fined \$200 for intershipment of "'Army' Brand Prime Cotton Seed Cake and Meal \* \* \* Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than 43%" from Texas to Thayer, Kan., on or about Sept. 3, 1934. The product was found to contain only 40.75% protein.

**No Claimant** appeared for 140 bags of bone and meat scrap that had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about Sept. 13, 1935, by Norton & Co., from Washington, D. C., and were found at Derwood, Md. The article contained less than its labeled "Protein 50%." Judgment of condemnation was entered and the product ordered destroyed.

**Baltimore Feed & Grain Co.**, Baltimore, Md., appeared as claimant on Oct. 19, 1935, and gave bond for its agreement to properly relabel 120 bags of alfalfa meal, shipped from Toledo, O., by Saunders Mills, Inc., on or about Aug. 8, 1935, to Baltimore, Md. The tags on the shipment stated the product to be "Alfalfa Meal Leaf Made Principally from Alfalfa Leaves Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 20.0 per cent \* \* \* Crude Fibre, not more than 18.0 per cent." Examination showed the product was not leaf meal and that it contained less protein and more fiber than was declared on the tags.

**Interstate Mill & Storage Co.**, Cairo, Ill., pleaded guilty and was fined \$225 and costs for misbranding of K. C. Brand Cake Meal, Choctaw Prime Cottonseed Cake and Meal, Cow-Eta Brand Cottonseed Meal, and Superior Quality Cottonseed Cake and Meal. Some of the shipments of K. C. Brand Cake Meal were short weight and some of them were short in protein content; shipments of Choctaw Prime Cottonseed Cake and Meal were short weight, as were also shipments of Cow-Eta Brand Cottonseed Meal; the Superior Quality Cottonseed Cake and Meal contained less than the guaranteed 41% protein.

## Soybeans Good Feed for Cows

A ration of soybeans and silage has proved equal to the standard ration of silage, alfalfa hay, oats, corn and concentrates for dairy cows in experiments conducted at the dairy farm of the Iowa State College at Ames.

Milk from the cows fed on the soybean and silage ration showed a higher iodine content than the milk from cows fed the standard ration. But the butterfat failed to churn into as firm butter as was produced from the standard ration.

The European corn borer advanced farther south this year than ever before, but it is not known to have spread west of its previous boundary.

"Green Ducks," which are ducklings 10 to 12 weeks old, fattened, and ready for market, are grown on from 25 to 30 pounds of feed per bird, under the feeding practices of professional duck producers.

Pigeon feeds are composed principally of grain. Pigeons require good quality grain, partly due to the manner in which they feed their young. A hundred pigeons will eat about eight pounds of grain per day.

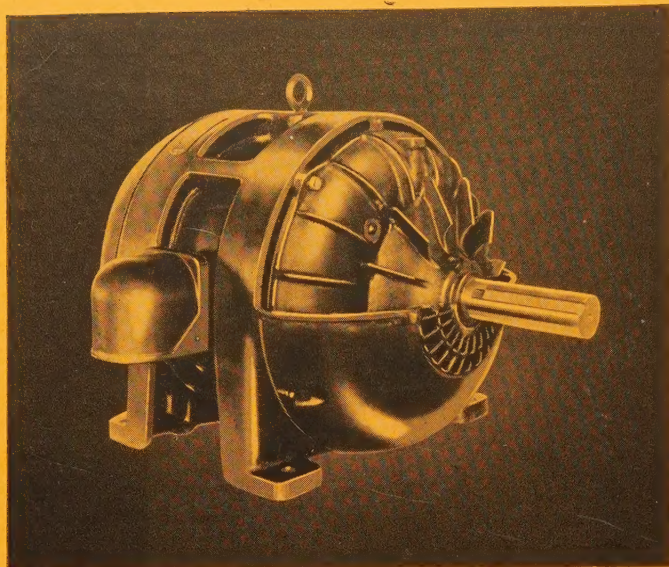
## Feedstuffs Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1935, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
*Baltimore	4,157	2,597	.....	.....
*†Boston	1,459	320	.....	200
*Chicago	7,971	7,992	28,427	29,319
†Kansas City	8,800	5,125	22,900	23,275
*Milwaukee	520	970	9,425	8,550
*Minneapolis	3,244	2,534	30,326	35,762

\*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.





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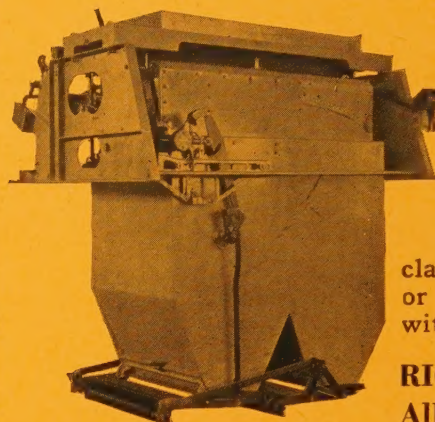
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